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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unblassed truth let him proclaim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men they fail upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.— Dr. For.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

The primary elections for the new Chamber of Representatives in Prussia have gone well for the cause of constitutional freedom. In Berlin more than three-fourths of those named throughout the numerous districts into which the city is divided are decided Liberals; and the returns from the provinces are hardly less favourable. The persons so chosen will proceed in the course of a day or two to the second election, wherein the members of the Legislature are finally nominated, by the rules legally prescribed for this method of double selection; but a limited discretion is left to the Wahlmanner or constituent body primarily chosen. They can decide as between individuals. but not as between parties, every man being considered bound when himself elected to vote in his turn for some one of like principles. The general issue is thus felt to be decided by the popular voice in the first instance, as far as the preponderance of parties and principles is concerned. Two-thirds of the new Chamber it is calculated will resume the place whence they were lately driven, in opposition; and it is doubtful how far the retrograde Ministers of the King will be able to count on the fidelity of the remainder.

M. von der Heydt will as usual be ready to temporise and to advise his master to give way. But there are men about him less supple in disposition, and far more sincere. By these genuine and disinterested wrongheads the King is but too likely to be swayed, for he knows he can depend upon their political obstinacy and personal devotion, and he instinctively prefers confiding in them to being led he knows not whither by the shifty Finance Minister. The best thing, probably, that can happen to this weak and unwise monarch, is that his present ill-sorted Cabinet should break up before the meeting of the Chambers, and that he should find himself compelled to resort frankly to the leaders of the Liberal party for counsel and aid. The worst thing that can happen is that, on plea of avoiding a crisis, certain of the more reactionary members of the present Administration should be prevailed upon to withdraw, and that their places should be filled up by men of secondary note from the ranks of the Opposition, who might be tempted, perhaps, to grasp at high office without real power.

This, no doubt, will be the game of all the timid and intriguing people about the Court. Its temporary success would be more formidable were William I. a man capable of exercising personal ascendancy over those with whom he comes into contact, or did he possess that faculty of reserve which is the talisman of all plotters in high places against Constitutional Government. But his Majesty is too simple-minded and too open-mouthed to use with effect instruments of the kind we have indicated. The more astute amongst them would never be able to persuade him to take the benefit pro hac of their equivocations and evasions, and the more easily alarmed would be kept in perpetual terror as to the consequences of his "divine right" ebullitions. So the device of a Ministry of transition is not likely to be of very long duration; and the inexorable question will have to be decided at last—Is Prussia to be governed by the public opinion of the nation constitutionally expressed by the lips of its representatives, or by the private opinion of a dull and despotic King? Meantime it is a matter of well-founded congratulation that the party predominance in the new Parliament will not be decided by a small majority. If it were, the arts of corruption would doubtless be employed to eke out the result which bureaucratic bullying had failed to achieve. There will be no dealing, however, in this way with the strength of the re-elected Opposition; and it is to be hoped that the struggle provoked on the very elementary subject of financial responsibility by the Ministers of the Crown to the representatives of the people will be brought to an end by a prompt and graceful concession on the part of the King.

THE PAPAL 'TERMINUS.'

of the Papal power. The fortunes of Rome had then began to ebb, Princes had revolted against her tyranny, him as an enemy of his country. and turned their arms against her as Italy would now but for the protection of France. How long will it last? was in the beginning of the seventeenth century the question shortcomings of the President and his advisers, is also very of the free inquirers. A book was written by Du Plessis, entitled 'Mystere d'Iniquité, ou l'Histoire de la Papauté. detailing both the progress of the Papal dominion and the opposition sprung up against it. So far back it was foreseen that the temporal power would first fall into danger, and that in clinging to it the Popes would imperil their spiritual dominion.

Bayle observes, "The Athenians were told one day "Have a care that your concern for heaven do not make you lose earth. The Popes might have been told in a contrary sense, Have a care that your great desire of getting the earth do not make you lose heaven; you will the power the Pope exercises to such bad purpose is not his own, but borrowed of France, and if it were withdrawn to-morrow the Pope would be a cipher in Rome, so far as any earthly authority is concerned.

Bayle saw that the age for Papacy was passed, and never could return. The following passage is very striking in these times, when we are witnessing the fulfilment:

I am still persuaded that the power the Popes have attained to is one of the greatest prodigies of human history, and one of those things which never happen twice. If it had never happened, I believe it could never be. Future ages would not afford a time so proper for such an enterprise as past ages have been; and if that great structure should be destroyed, it were in vain to undertake to raise it up again. All that the court of Rome can do now, with the greatest colling in the world into maintain herself. Her conquests are at an up again. All that the court of Rome can do now, with the greatest policy in the world, is to maintain herself. Her conquests are at an end. She dares not excommunicate a crowned head; and how often is she obliged to dissemble her resentment against the Catholic party, who deny the superiority and infallibility of the Popes, and burn the books that are most favourable to them? If there was now an anti-Papacy, I mean a schism, like those which have been so frequent in former times, when a Pope set up against a Pope, and a Council against a Council: against a Council:

Signa, pares aquilas, et pila minantia pilis.

Lucan. Phars. lib. 1, v. 6. Standards in hostile form 'gainst standards rais'd, Eagles 'gainst eagles, piles to piles oppos'd.

She would not come off with honour, she would be confounded, and at her wit's end. Such a contrast in such an age as ours would prove

Rome's conquests are indeed at an end, and now she could not with the greatest policy in the world, in place of which she has indeed the meanest, even maintain herself. We are seeing the dissolution of the vastest power built upon imposture that ever existed in the world. The spiritual authority might have been preserved, and even advanced by a timely and ready surrender of the temporal as a clog rather than an aid. But when the Pope made his he committed both to stand or fall by the same issue, and fall they must and will. We do not mean to say that the spiritual dominion will come at once to an end with the now comes between the standard or fall by the same issue, and nor desirable.

This disting now comes between the standard or fall by the same issue, and nor desirable. temporal, but it will linger on impaired and with loss of prestige, and will so dwindle away. The Pope has been indiscreet enough to bring his infallibility to a sure test. He has assured the faithful that his kingdom on this earth most earthy is for ever, that his temperal power is as inviolable as his spiritual, and when they see the one vanish like the fabric of the like the fabric of a dream, they will know what to think

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

European intervention has failed as yet to produce any beneficial result in Mexico. According to the last accounts it appears that the Republic is now even more distracted by faction than it was a couple of years ago, and that there is little hope of affairs being soon restored to such a condition of comparative tranquillity as immediately preceded the land-The most unmanageable, untractable god of the ancients was the god Terminus. He was the god of boundaries, but there were no bounds to his obstinacy. Jupiter him self could do nothing with Terminus. He could not get him to budge a hair's breadth. Terminus was represented as an oblong stone, and Virgil speaks of him as Capitoli immo-

bile saxum. To this god Terminus the Papacy has always consequence of the arrest and execution of General Robles, been likened in respect of its tenacity to earthly possessions an old adherent of Miramon, and leader of the Conserva-and its unyielding nature. Yet the divinity of the Papal tives. It must be recollected, however, that he was con-Terminus has suffered some loss of reputation and prestige demned to death in strict accordance with a law promulfrom the fact that the territories of the Pope have been gated a short time after the arrival of an invading force at very considerably clipped, and have the prospect of still Vera Cruz, and that its apparent harshness is justified by farther diminution, so that at last all that may remain of the terrible necessities of the situation. No one can accuse the earthly dominion may be the saxum immobile, the either Juarez or Doblado of having committed acts of landmark not of possessions, but of all that has been lost. wanton cruelty since their accession to power; and seeing Three centuries ago speculations arose upon the waning that Robles was on his way to the Spanish camp when

> severe on the conduct of the British Minister and the commander of the Spanish contingent. Sir Charles Wyke is accused of lukewarmness in the cause of intervention, and of attaching undue importance to treaties and conventions. As the first result of his negotiations has been the withdrawal of the greater portion of the British forces from the pest-house at Vera Cruz, and the extrication of England from the scrape into which she had too hastily rushed, we

are inclined to look upon him as a decidedly able and far-seeing diplomatist. Moreover, his experience amongst Hispano-Americans is very extensive, as he has been accredited as representative of this country to several of "be deprived of the spiritual power if you pretend to usurp the the Republics of the Southern and Central portions of the "temporal." The temporal power is now really gone, for continent. It may be safely assumed, therefore, that he is well acquainted with the Mexican character, and competent to judge of the amount of trust to be reposed in a Mexican

General Prim also is now sadly in disgrace with the warmer advocates of intervention. The charges against him are somewhat vague, and all that we can make out with certainty is, that he does not co-operate very cordially with the French military authorities. In fact, the Spanish Government, which at first embarked in the Mexican enterprise with reckless ardour, appears now to have become disgusted with it. Its troops have suffered severely from yellow fever, and we hear nothing at present of reinforcements arriving to replace those invalids who have been despatched to Havana. Spain has been active for many years in seeking causes of quarrel with Mexico; and it must now be rather annoying to find that she has played the part of jackal, and that another and more powerful hunter is to seize the quarry she started. It becomes every day more evident that French objects only are to be attained by this most unjustifiable war, and, contrary to our expectations, the famous Maximilian project still seems to be in favour in high quarters. By this time probably the Zouaves are mounting guard at the national palace, and the streets of the capital are filled with lounging groups of warriors in red pantaloons. What is to be done with them eventually is still a mystery. Hints, indeed, are thrown out that an opportunity of expressing their wishes with regard to a form of government is to be afforded to the Mexican people. As they have done so repeatedly already, and have declared most unequivocally that they only desire to be left alone, it is impossible to look upon the new arrangement as other than a "sham." If M. Michel Chevalier's article in a late number of the Revue des Deux Mondes is to be considered as indicative of the policy which the Emperor intends to pursue, we can temporal power the sine qua non of his spiritual authority, only say that, in our opinion, it is one neither practicable

This distinguished writer and political economist, who now comes before the world as an advocate of enlightened intervention, has himself travelled in Mexico, and ought therefore to be aware of the natural and, in our opinion, insuperable difficulties which stand in the way of those who would found a throne there. Monarchy, no doubt, is often the best safeguard of liberty in an old country, where it is upheld by venerable traditions, and forms an integral part of the social framework of the nation. It is an institution, however, which can rarely be transplanted with success. A military chief may indeed for a time make himself absolute amid the ruins of a young Republic, but loyalty to a constitutional king is a sentiment which cannot be manufactured to order. A foreign prince in Mexico, as we have said before in these columns, and as M. Chevalier admits, must be supported at first by foreign bayonets, even although he be the descendant of the Great Emperor of Spain and the Indies. The article in the Revue des Deux Mondes assumes that the French soldier is ing of the Allies. Deprived of the greater portion of its certain to become a popular idol in whatever land he may revenue, threatened by conspiracies of the reactionary be quartered. In a few years, it is predicted, the Mexican revenue, threatened by conspiracies of the reactionary party, and obliged to strain every nerve to maintain itself in existence, the Mexican Government has had recourse to with whom Europe has kindly furnished them, and order and prosperity will be secured to the nation. Their mistage are goodwill happily accomplished, the

authority. The astute and imperturbable Santa Anna and the liberal and sagacious Comonfort alike failed in the attempt. Protected by a foreign guard the Sovereign These facts having been all proved, the officer in charge might, indeed, maintain himself at the capital, and with of the deck was merely admonished, the Master reprigarrisons at half-a-dozen of the chief ports, he might even manded, and the Captain and other officers wholly acquitted. manage to raise some small revenue. In the meantime, however, every military leader in the provinces who judgment, which would establish a precedent of the very aspired to popularity and power would make his pronum-worst tendency, as the Captain had pleaded that it was not aspired to popularity and power would make his pronum-ciamento, and raise the old Republican flag with the cry of "death to foreigners." The unfortunate Europeans in the outlying States would then sigh for the old days of by the Court of Naval Captains, and upon which, no "chronic anarchy," when, at least, the situation was not doubt, its extraordinary decision was founded. According complicated by the presence of inefficient protectors. For to this view the Captain is a mere passenger in his ship, the protection afforded would necessarily be worthless, so far as the navigation is concerned. The course except to those merchants who happened to reside within may be unnecessarily shaped in the midst of dangers, and a bad reckoning and a bad look-out kept, followed French are so skilful in organising, can, no doubt, accom-plish much, but they would have quite enough to do in maintaining the integrity of the Mexican kingdom. The till the ship strikes. Such was the case in the Conqueror, governors of the northern states would at once declare themselves independent, as they have repeatedly threatened to do in times past, while the Indians of Yucatan assented to the doctrine of the Captain on his trial, that it and Colima would treat the new central government with was not a Captain's affair to see that the navigation is the same contempt they have shown for every one of its predecessors. To subdue the country completely, put an end to brigandage, protect the inhabitants of the north from the wild Apaches of the frontier and the filibusters who will sally forth from Texas as soon as the war in the United States is brought to a close, the French will require an army of occupation, consisting at the lowest calculation of 150,000 men. This will not appear extra-vagant when we reflect that in Algeria, a country not larger than one of the twenty States of the Mexican federation, 80,000 troops have always been kept on foot. The French idea of regenerating Mexico, and at the same time spreading the fame of the Imperial eagles throughout the world, is in truth entitled to be called a great one. So were many of the ideas which prompted the first Napoleon to undertake wars which drained France of resources. Non-intervention is always less captivating to the imagination than a more active policy, and most persons are predisposed in favour of a new and untried remedy. It is too often forgotten that internal tranquillity is really worth very little if it be the work of a foreign conqueror, and that the true and permanent regeneration of a country can only be effected by its

people.

The course of events in America will, we believe, ultimately bring about a satisfactory solution of the Mexican difficulty. The United States Minister is at pains to convince President Juarez of the fact that the Washington Government is well disposed to act in the most friendly manner towards the weaker Republics of the Continent. Mr Corwin declares himself convinced of the perfect legality of the late pecuniary demands on foreigners, and strongly enjoins on his countrymen resident in Mexico the necessity of complying with them. In former years, when the foreign policy of the United States was entirely controlled by Southerners, or by men devoted to the pro-slavery cause, Mexican independence had no such insidious and unrelenting foe as the Cabinet at Washington. Projects of dismemberment and annexation were constantly entertained, and the needy Republic was constantly tempted to sell a portion of its inheritance to the richer, the citizens of which were in want of new slave-pens. Now that power is in other hands, the case is very different. Should the Southern Confederation succeed in establishing itself, Mexico will indeed have an unserupulous and filibustering neighbour on her frontier, but one which can easily be held in check by the strong Republic of the North. New England, at least, has no desire to see the Hispano-American States reduced to a condition of dependence. That wholesome balance of been hitherto wanting in the New World, and of which the absence has been so painfully felt on more than one occasion, cannot fail to be established whenever peace is concluded between the belligerents on

the Potomac.

A COURT MARTIAL REBUKED.

no notice was taken at the time, of the sentence of the Court Martial at Bermuda on the officers of her Majesty's lost ship the Conqueror. The press, with the single exception of this journal, announced the result of the inquiry curtly without any comment, and no navalor other member thought it worth while to notice the extraordinary sentence in the Houses of Parliament. Yet here was national property lost to the value of more than 100,000*l*., and nearly a thousand lives had been placed in danger. Well it is that we have a naval administration which does not require a public flapper to keep it alive and attentive to its duties, and that what was neglected by the Press and Parliament attracted the immediate notice of the Board of Admiralty.

The circumstances of the loss of the ship were these. Her course was shaped through one of the dangerous channels of the Bahamas, where a current is known to set to the westward, but due allowance was not made for this current nor for leeway, and the ship was kept on her course, thus mistaken, at night with only a bad night-glass on deck, so that when the land should have been discovered it was not sighted.

in a single particular? Is it possible that a stranger tude in tacking the ship, which consequently ran ashore, king, ignorant of the manners and even of the language and was totally wrecked. There had thus been a bad course of his subjects, could succeed in establishing a stable steered, a bad reckoning and bad look-out kept, and bad

and such we believe to be too often the practice. Certain, properly and safely conducted by his Master. Yet in the Queen's Regulations it is distinctly laid down under the head of Navigation and Pilotage that "the Master, under "the direction of the Captain, is to have the charge of the navigation of the ship," and whenever the ship is approaching the land or any shoals, as the Conqueror was, "the Captain is to take care that the Master shall keep a "good look-out on deck." So little, however, did Captain Sotheby perform this duty that there was not a proper night-glass on deck to assist the sight, though it is the business of the Master to have all necessary instruments in good order. The observation of the Admiralty upon the Captain's extraordinary plea of irresponsibility, and the Court's still more extraordinary acceptance of it, is as follows, and nothing can be more just and sensible than the whole view of the case:

"My Lords have resd with much surprise a passage in Captain

Sotheby's defence, where he observes:—
"'If, after the scrutinizing test that the Master's work has under gone, it should be found incorrect; proper allowance not made; or the place of the ship not properly noted in the chart, I maintain, in which opinion, I have no doubt, I shall have the full concurrence of the members of this Court, that a Captain is not supposed to doubt the accuracy of such work, when he can conscientiously place most thorough confidence in the Master; and that it is not his duty, under

no reason is given why the ship should have continued all night on a course which the Master acknowledged might carry her within six or seven miles of an island surrounded by dangerous coral reefs.

"It appears to their Lordships that, had the ordinary and natural

of like dimensions will deliver 22010 of metal in 1800 interaction been adopted of making a tack to the south-east, before the ship could by possibility have been swept upon the coral reefs of Rum Cay, the country would not have had to deplore the loss of one of the finest line-of-battle ships in her Majesty's service; and my Lords consider Captain Sotheby to have been highly culpable in not having taken that precaution."

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The memorandum proceeds to state that an addition will be made to the Regulations, making the Captain responsible for all consequences of negligence or disobedience of orders. He is not to be allowed any scapegoat. But is not the office of Master one that practically dispenses with knowledge of navigation on the part of the Captain? How is he to be master of his Master, if he be not master of his Master's peculiar branches of knowledge? In all other naval services we believe that all the officers are required It is a remarkable proof of the neglect of naval affairs that to have the knowledge of pilotage and navigation, which in our navy is made the special business of the Master. With us the Master is the Captain's nurse, as it were, so far as the important direction of navigation is concerned, and we do not see how the Captain can come by the knowledge qualifying him to overrule his Master in his own province. We happen, indeed, to know of instances of the most egregious errors in pilotage committed by Masters under the eyes of their Captains, who were too ignorant to detect the mistakes. The case of the Conqueror was one, to any skill in the difficult pilotage of the Bahamas, might have put his veto on a dangerous and unnecessary course, or, at least, ordered the ship's head to be laid off the land during the hours of darkness.

THE SEA-GOING IRON-PLATED NAVY.

The tendency of the Admiralty always has been, and

speed. With the paddle-wheel a high rate of speed could be got out of small craft, but the paddle-wheel is not suited for war, and with the screw propeller it is found that size and speed go together. All, however, in this respect is empirical, and the point has never been scientifically ascertained at what size the maximum of speed can be obtained. We are not without hopes that Mr E. J. Reed, now employed by the Admiralty, may make some approach to the solution of this question, if he do not succeed in settling it altogether.

We cannot have small iron-plated ships for the same reason that a child's boat cannot be made of iron, namely, that there is not the buoyancy to float; but as small vessels of war must be had for many purposes, and cannot be left unprotected and naked, the alternative must be a combination of wood and iron, which Mr Reed is employed to con-trive. The union is, we believe, very much against the grain of both materials, but there is no choice but to make the best of it, which we doubt not Mr Reed will do.

The public has been lately full of interest about floating batteries for local purposes, like the American Merrimac and Monitor, but incomparably more important is the seagoing navy, its construction and distribution of force. It is clear that if we had only iron-plated ships of the largest class, like the Warrior and Black Prince, our naval power would be so concentrated as to be little available. It would be an unwieldy wealth in thousands and poverty in tens and hundreds. For fifty pennants that we have affoat now we should have one borne by a ship of great force and speed, but necessarily having a confined destination. What is wanted, then, is the small change, as it were, of the lineof-battle ship in frigates, corvettes, and sloops, which may be spread over the seas wherever there is occasion for their presence. And it is this desideratum Mr Reed is employed to supply.

The real danger to which England seems to me to be exposed at this crisis is that of letting her pre-eminent power upon the seas pass heedlessly away from her by neglecting her seagoing navy; and it is with the view of averting, if it be possible, this calamity that I have developed my proposals, and placed them before the Admiralty. It should be remembered that unprotected wooden ships of war have been virtually condemned for at least three years; yet, until a fort-night since, we had not begun to build a single protected vessel of less than 4,000 tons. To me this seems an appalling fact, and some-body must bear the blame of it.

It has been stated over and over again-and the Board of Admiralty seem to have believed the statement—that comparatively small ralty seem to have believed the statement—that comparatively small and cheap protected ships of war cannot be built. Against this doctrine I have privately protested, and have for nearly two years urged the construction of such vessels. They cannot, we know perfectly well, be protected all over, and still be rigged and rendered seaworthy; but all their vital parts can be covered with armour, and that ought to be, and must be, held sufficient. Even the Warrior is not protected from end to end, and although the Minotaur and other vessels are to be, it is doubtful whether they will on the whole he hencefted. the accuracy of such work, when he can conscientiously place most thorough confidence in the Master; and that it is not his duty, under those circumstances, to work the reckoning himself, that officer being appointed for that specific purpose.'

"My Lords cannot dissent in too strong terms from the views expressed by Captain Sotheby. They consider that it is the duty of the Captain to take every precaution for the safety of the ship he commands, and that he can only acquit himself of that responsibility which attaches to him by showing that he has neglected no means within his power, of ascertaining the position of the ship, the prevailing currents, and the dangers to which she may be exposed.

"My Lords further regret that Captain Sotheby's views appear to have been accepted by the members of the Court without remark, and to have been so far adopted by them, that while they reprimanded the Master, they fully acquitted the Captain. My Lords cannot concur in the finding of the Court.

"One of her Majesty's ships, in fine weather and under no unusual circumstance, while making a passage through a channel in which the currents are known to set to leeward with varying strength, has been totally lost in consequence, according to the finding of the Court, of an insufficient allowance for leeway and current. The Captain is, nevertheless, fully acquitted, and the Master only reprimanded, though no reason is given why the ship should have continued all night on a course which the Master about he has a carry the making a passage through a channel in which the currents are known to set to leeward with varying strength, has been totally lost in consequence, according to the finding of the Court, of an insufficient allowance for leeway and current. The Captain is, never he whole of the broadside guns available for fore and aft fire. The consequence is that the armament of the new plated ship will be no reason is given why the ship should have continued all night on a course which the Master achangeleded hight carry has a su even more effective than that of the present combustible vessel of the same class. For example, while the present broadside of a 17-gun sloop discharges 288lb. of metal in nine small masses, the plated sloop of like dimensions will deliver 220lb of metal in two masses only, and while the former ship can only fire one 32-pounder shot forward

it is impossible to put 200 or 300 tons of armour upon a ship and still preserve all her qualities unchanged, but there is nothing what-ever in the plan to prevent any desired rate of speed being obtained, provided sufficient engine power be given.

The want of protection all over does not seem to us an objection, if, by the diminution of weight, speed and handiness be obtained, for a vessel moving fast, and answering her helm quickly, could always be so manœuvred as to be kept out of any raking position. What Mr Cobden says of defences generally is true in the particular also, that some risks must be run, and the improbable risk of a shot in the stem may be run to obtain seaworthy properties, liveliness, stability, and celerity of movement. We confess, however, that we see grudgingly the knot an hour that Mr Reed gives up to the weight of his vessels, and the question that we venture to raise upon it is, whether he might not retain that valuable knot by giving up his broadside armament and contenting himself with the fore and aft. He intends to combine both, it is true, but if by giving up one of his guns he could obtain another knot however, not calling for any special knowledge, but merely for common guidance; and a Captain, without pretending in a slow vessel would not be so formidable and effective in a slow vessel would not be so formidable and effective in a slow vessel would not be so formidable. as one in a swifter craft, able to take up her position at the range suiting her, and to move about quickly, so as to baffle her enemy's aim. We do not mean to assert that Mr Reed has the choice between number of guns and speed, it may be that the weight of a gun will not make the difference, and that it is the weight of the plates of armour that compels him to a sacrifice of speed. We affirm nothing as to this point, but only raise the question whether the it was not sighted. To crown all these negligences, when the reef shead was made out there was a want of promptiplating a large scantling is necessary for buoyancy and duly considered.

A LABOUR MARKET FOR FREE NEGROES.

West Indian proprietors may soon have an opportunity of regaining in a legitimate manner the prosperity which was shaken by the abolition of slavery, and which vanished on the repeal of the discriminating duties in favour of colonial sugar. They have long suffered from a deficiency in the supply of labour; but the state of the labour market within the tropics can scarcely fail to undergo considerable change in the course of the next year or two. In whatever way the civil war in America may end, it is evident that either with or without the sanction of the Federal authorities an immense number of negroes must be liberated. Even now as many as choose so to do can easily make their escape from the border States, and a few months will probably show us that in the cotton kingdom itself they are not so perfectly content with their lot as enthusiastic Southerners declare. We do not expect much from the President's project of gradual emancipation, and we have no faith in the existence amongst Unionists of the slightest objection to the peculiar institution, but so long as the war goes on the Fugitive Slave Law is in abeyance, and fugitives will no doubt travel northward by thousands. What is to become of them on their arrival in the Free States? In the West every outlet is barred, for the American makes in the case of the negro an exception from the rule of free competition. The most ardent abolitionists, with scarcely an exception, desire only to banish him to the barbarism of Liberia, while the Free-soilers, who make laws for the Western States, and who fought so sturdily against the pro-slavery men in Kansas, will not allow him to settle among them on any terms.

In New York and New England a more liberal régime prevails, but even there the position of the negro is by no means enviable. The poorest class of European immigrants are his rivals in the struggle for subsistence, and he is subjected besides to an amount of contumely from which he would be comparatively exempt in the South. Moreover, in the event of there being a large influx of negroes into the viduals, have ever been, and will ever be, subject to North-eastern States, it is probable that the lower class of calamities they have not provoked, and cannot avert, or Irish and Germans, who possess much political influence there, might exert themselves to send unscrupulous politicians to the local Legislatures, pledged to introduce measures similar to those in force in the free-soil but negro-hating State of Illinois. Canada is, of course, open to all, whether black or white; and we believe that the little colony of fugitives settled in the Upper Province has hitherto been remarkably prosperous, considering the diffi-culties to be contended with.

The rigour of the climate is extremely trying to the constitution of the African race, and they compete at a disadvantage with the hardy labourers of Europe. In former days, when the hunted and worn-out runaway had been safely smuggled across Lake Erie, he met with much sympathy and assistance from his coloured brethren; but the reception might be different if a large body of the liberated were to arrive. Nor is it desirable that they should colonise the Canadian provinces, as their presence is very much required elsewhere. In the British West Indian islands production almost stands still, for want of the hands required to hoe the sugar cane and tend the crushing mill. Unfortunately for the planters, and also, as we believe, for themselves, the negroes are generally placed by circumstances above the necessity of working for a

We do not blame them very much for their propensity to idleness: the white races would act in precisely the same manner were nature as bountiful to her children in the north as to those dwelling near the equator. In Jamaica, where every family, however poor, has possession of a piece of fertile garden ground which amply supplies its wants, there is absolutely no inducement to labour for hire oftener than one or two days a week. The yams and pumpkins grow nearly to his hand at the cabin imposition of monarchy on Mexico be waived as a bribe, door, and why should the free and independent African or is there any other will-o'-the-wisp concession in either what is vulgarly but expressively phrased calling stinking make himself uncomfortable? In one of our West Indian hemisphere which M. de Thouvenel could bring himself fish rather over-loudly. It would prove too much for the colonies only, so far as we are aware, are men really obliged to labour in order to avoid starvation. In Barbadoes every foot of soil is occupied and profitably cultivated, while its teeming population is constantly sending forth small parties of emigrants to the other islands. During the last twenty-seven years these have received about 160,000 immigrants, chiefly natives of China and the East Indies, yet they still demand more. The Colonial Governments have been active in encouraging capitalists to undertake the work of Coolie importation, but the voyage is long and the expense is materially increased by the necessity of guaranteeing a return passage to the Orientals after their stipulated period of service is past. Good results have followed the system wherever it has been adopted, but it is impossible to carry it out except upon a very limited scale. To introduce free negroes from the United States would, it is evident, be comparatively an easy matter. The distance being comparatively triffing, two or three thousand of them could be carried to the colonies in less time than it takes to add a few hundred coolies to the population, and as labourers the latter are confessedly inferior to the African. Were measures taken to acquaint the newly-liberated slaves on the continent with the fact that their fellows in the neighbouring tropical islands are unwilling to work for two shillings or even for four shillings a day, with "house rent free, failed, or the lines before Yorktown being forced or turned, a great battle must be fought between the rival armies, a great battle must be fought between the rival armies, before any one can rationally begin to discuss the question before any one can

of the colonial treasuries for the introduction of probably find it as difficult to command listeners as now, labourers capable of engaging in agriculture under a charm it never so wisely. The affair, in short, is utterly vertical sun, and if the amount payable on the arrival of American negroes were equal to that paid for East Indians (fifty dollars in British Guiana), planters would not long have reason to complain of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of interference by our Government so long as our rights as the complaint of the idleness and carelessness of the complaint of the the native population. Industry would soon become as general as in England, and there would be more hope of the negroes rising in the scale of intellectual beings when they found that to gain something more than the mere than the mere than the more than necessaries of life it was imperative on them to work under the new Commercial Treaty the English cotton steadily and well. Moreover, the slave trade between market is henceforth open to the buyers of Rouen and St Africa and the island of Cuba would receive a heavy blow Etienne; and as it is morally certain that we shall if labour became suddenly cheap and plentiful in Trinidad not long remain without supplies of the raw material and Guiana—colonies which have millions of acres of of our chief staple, our neighbours on the other side of the virgin soil capable, under favourable circumstances, of producing sugar for the whole world.

WHY INTERFERE?

Three months ago we put the question-Why interfere between the combatants in America? Many changes and vicissitudes of fortune have since occurred, and our loss by the continuance of the quarrel daily becomes greater. But no one has in the interval given a satisfactory answer to the inquiry, that we now propound afresh to all whom it may cencern. Rumours once more are rife of projects entertained by the French Government of a so-called friendly interposition, with a view to bring the quarrel to an end. It is easy to account for Imperial impatience of further delay in obtaining cheap cotton. France has not the compensating hopes or aims that we have regarding the future supply of that important staple of industry. She has no Colonial Empire capable, perhaps, of making good American deficiency. Her vexation and irritability, therefore, under present privation, is natural and to be excused. But chagrin is one thing, and a wilful giving way to resentment is another. Nations, like indiwisely do anything but bear with temper and fortitude when they come. Strong as the motives of France and England may be to bring the civil war in America to a close, it is manifest that they are as nought compared with those which North as well as South must feel: and can we believe that any considerations for our convenience or comfort would weigh in either Federal or Confederate councils when self-interest so urgent pleaded in vain?

Equally vain would be the notion that any greater proficiency in the knack of diplomatic paragraphspinning could enable European statesmen to bring logical conviction to the minds of our transatlantic brethren, on the life and death issue now at stake in the form of admonition, reproof, or unsought advice that will not inevitably, perhaps not unreasonably, be rejected as an impertinent intrusion. During the Russian war Mr Buchanan, then American Minister in London, in member of our Government, in a private conversation, that to show itself able to render England effectual service in the hour of need; and he added, that if the interposition of Parliament.

America were formally asked, and some little matters of difference arranged to her satisfaction, she would undertake complained gravely to propose? M. Mercier's recent visit to Richmond, though pro-

should listen to any suggestion other than that of complete and unconditional reannexation of Virginia to the Union. But, on the other hand, how could the President of the Southern Confederacy hope to retain his position and preeminence if he agreed to abandon the State which is justly considered chief in Secession? There is no middle ground here for the conceit of diplomacy to perch on. Either General McClellan must renounce his promised advance to Richmond, and, evacuating his present critical position, must practically admit that his enterprise has failed, or the lines before Yorktown being forced or turned, a great hattle must be a failed, or the lines before Yorktown being forced or turned,

Channel, to whom it is certainly of far less importance, may afford to wait a little longer for a cheap and plentiful supply.

AGAIN THE GALWAY JOB.

Galway, whose voice is like that of the horseleech's daughter, is again crying out for subsidy. The Atlantic Mail Company boast of the efforts they have made to place the concern in a state of efficiency, and that they are now prepared to undertake the mail service with every prospect of success. This is an admission that they were not in such a condition when the subsidy was withdrawn, and that they have been complaining without reason of not having been paid for a service they could not perform.

Well, but suppose they have now sufficient capital and efficient vessels. Is that all that is wanted? No, there is more wanted. There is wanted any public demand for a direct communication with America from the south-west of Ireland; and farther, if there were such a demand, a harbour safe for departure and arrival would be requisite, and such Galway is not. Galway is seated at the bottom of a deep funnel, as it were, open to the prevalent Atlantic storms. A vessel going out and probably heavily laden has for about forty miles a lee shore on the one side or the other of her, and if anything should happen to her machinery, her chance would be a bad one. Vessels coming in, often in thick weather and with uncertain reckonings, have not the guidance of soundings to Galway, as they do not strike soundings gradually, as they do farther to the southward, for Cork, but abruptly and when they have little room to spare.

And against these disadvantages what has Galway to recommend it? Nothing, absolutely nothing but a westing of about forty miles. To shorten a passage of 3,000 miles by three or four hours at the utmost, is it worth while to prefer a dangerous to a safe station? If south-western Ireland wants a transatlantic terminus, Cork, one of the brethren, on the life and death issue now at stake between them. On that subject the less we officially out and ready made for it. Foynes, in the mouth of the say the better, for there is certainly nothing we can say Shannon, has been talked of, but that estuary is open to the same objections as Galway, though perhaps in a minor

Whenever the demands of the Galway Company are again pressed upon the Government and Parliament, we a moment of more than wonted arrogance, hinted to a hope the question will be referred to nautical authorities member of our Government, in a private conversation, that whether the place is to be recommended as a safe port for nothing would please the Cabinet of Washington more than departure and arrival. This is really the first point to be ascertained, and one which has not yet been mooted in

At the last meeting of the Company, Mr Blake, M.P., difference arranged to her satisfaction, she would undertake to guarantee in every event the integrity and security of the Old Country. "You be d——," was, gossip said, the only answer given to this condescending communication. What the inducement might possibly be which the Government of France imagines itself in a position to offer for the ment of France imagines itself in a position to offer for the defeat it if they could. If, he said, a man got on in England acceptance of its confessedly unwelcome interposition we his neighbours endeavoured by fair competition to overtake can hardly venture to surmise. Would the threatened him; but in Ireland, if a man got beyond his neighbours, occasion, for a country with such perverse propensities does not seem suited to a scheme which at best would have fessedly undertaken solely for the protection of French many serious difficulties to encounter, and require all interests in Virginia, is suspected of being in some way connected with projects of the kind we have referred to.

But let any one dispassionately consider what manner project beset with the enmitties Mr Blake describes, and renof proposal the French envoy could make, however cautiously and tentatively, to Mr Jefferson Davis; and he will perceive at once the impracticability under present adverse ill feelings Mr Blake describes, and the conclusion will perceive at once the impracticability under present circumstances of the scheme. Beginning with the spot whereon they stand, What would foreign interference recommend to be done with Virginia? Its capital encompassed on every side by the Federal armies and one-half of the State already reduced to subjection, it would be of course inconceivable that the North would be worth the cost of a subsidy. The calculation would be worth the cost of a subsidy. The calculation was that every letter by the line when it was subsidized cost six shillings to the public, and now the probability is that the expense would be still larger and the convenience proportionately less. But to this pretty certain loss let there not be added the chance of the loss of a packet with all lives from a dangerous navigation, and if there must be a subsidized line to please Ireland, cost what it may, let it be from the safe harbour of Cork, which satisfies all nautical requirements.

Square, where women of bad character assemble ostensibly to take tea and coffee, &c., but really, no doubt, as a place of meeting with men. The charges have hitherto been dismissed because it is in the discretion of the magistrate to convict or not if no disorder is proved, but on the last occasion the police proved that broughams came to the door after twelve, and the magistrate convicted, recom-mending the judgment to be taken of a higher court, as there seems to be some doubt about the law. How it is that broughams coming to a door make a case of disorder we cannot pretend to understand and explain, but it seems to be this fact which determines the conviction that could not be had in the previous cases wanting it.

It may be quite right that houses of this sort should be

put down, but the special zeal of the police against them seems somewhat suspicious, while places of a much worse description in the same vicinity are allowed to exist with-

out any interference.

Why is it, indeed, that a place of meeting without music and dancing is to be put down while one with those accessories to excitement is permitted according to magisterial licence? Surely the notorious rooms in Windmill Street must be a far worse haunt than the refreshment place in Leicester Square. It shocks the police inexpressibly to find ninety men and sixty women assembled together in the latter, but four times as many meet in the former for the same purposes without offence. One would former for the same purposes without offence. One would the proprietors of the greater nuisance that these steps are taken against the minor haunts, which draw away from them some of their choice company. We shall be not a little curious to see the judgment of the Queen's Bench on the case to be submitted, and to learn upon what the interest of them (five years of age) said he was the boy who gave them the potato.

The boy (whose age was apparently seven or eight years) was brought to the police station to have the case inquired into. He altogether denied having seen the two children, and with regard to the other little girl, denied having and to learn upon what the boy who gave them the potato.

The boy (whose age was apparently seven or eight years) was brought to the police station to have the case inquired into. He altogether denied having seen the two children, and with regard to the other little girl, denied having and the learn upon the case to be submitted. case to be submitted, and to learn upon what special ground the assemblage of bad characters is illegal, and on what permissible—punishable for tea and coffee, allowable for music and dancing.

> Condensed Report of a Cause Célèbre. Brevity 's the soul of wit, Mires said, quick-witted, "You sequit, or else I split;" And Mires & acquitted.

Correspondence.

Sir,—This country, bending under heavy taxes even in this time of peace, is obliged to pay every year 47,000% as guarantor for the interest and sinking fund of one-third part of the Greek Loan. France and Russia pay the rest. Also our naval and military expenses at the Ionian Islands are supposed to cost us fully 250,000% a year more, and without any advantage in compensation, for these islands do not, like Malta, lie on the road between England and any colony.

Thus our interference (yet non-interference is the doctrine)

Thus our interference (yet non-interference is the doctrine of the day) with the Greek nation costs us 300,000l. a year. I appeal to Mr Gladstone, who went as Commissioner to Corfu three years ago, whether this whole item could not most wisely and justly be struck off our overgrown national expenditure? He has just denounced its extravagance in his speech at Manchester, and is therefore bound in honesty to show what particular items are in his opinion needless.

Our small army has colonies and possessions enough to garrison, without adding the Ionian Islands to a list already

garrison, without adding the Ionian Islands to a list already too long.

For all this waste of money we are hated by the Greeks, who say, and most truly, that our grasp of these seven islands prevents them from getting Thessaly from the Turkish Government. Thus the kingdom of Greece is confined to 15,000 square miles, an area not half as large as Ireland, and, as M'Culloch says, "with a surface so mountainous that there is hardly any room left for plains." The truth is, that this young monarchy from the beginning has not had fair play. It has not cultivable land enough to support a nation. Its northern frontier should be a line drawn east and west from the Bay of Salonica to the Bay of Valona, which would give the Greeks about 12,000 square miles, including the rich the Greeks about 12,000 square miles, including the rich plains of Thessaly, now quite waste, without corn, cattle, or inhabitants, under the Turks. The Sultan's Government is in great need of money, the Greek Government of land—cannot a fair arrangement be made between them?

In political equity we have no right to continue to keep these seven Greek Islands. When given in 1815 into our charge, Greece was a subject province of Turkey, but now, since the long establishment of its independence, Greece, like a minor come to age, has a right to claim its own old estate.

As a free country we have no right to hold these islands

As a free country we have no right to hold these islands against the firm, constant, and repeated wish of their inhabitants, expressed over and over sgain in the most proper constitutional manner by their Parliament at Corfu. We have given them a franchise, a free press, a Parliament, all the forms of Constitutional Government, which make the forms of Constitutional Government, which we then make the butt and the scandal of Europe by treating their Parliament with complete disdain.

Austria has some reasons for holding Venice, the key of Italy, and France for holding Rome, the seat of the head of its religion, but what reason have we for holding these islands in the Adriatic? The Irish Parliament in Dublin was a necessary farce, because union between these two contiguous islands of Great Britain and Ireland was a political necessity, but what is the use of any union between this kingdom and the

Ionian Islands? Italy cannot be strong without Rome and Venice, Greece cannot be strong without Thessaly and the Ionian Islands.
All liberal Greeks want to see a strong Italy and a strong Greece. Let, therefore, foreign interference no longer stand in the way of the revival of these two highly-gifted nations. Let us set the noble example by taking our hands off the Ionian Islands, and we can then, with the moral support of all Europe, require Austria and France to take their hands off Venice and Rome.

Now these views are not new, but no steady organised attempt has yet been made to carry them out. London is the best place, and this summer the best time. I am a practical man, and beg to enclose 5*l*. if 100*l*. or upwards will be subscribed before the end of May, to form a committee, and to collect and to bring to hear man public opinion and upon to collect and to bring to bear upon public opinion and upon Parliament the many strong reasons for the above purposes.

Your obedient servant,

Z. Z.

A PROMISING YOUTH.

Sir,—In your paper of last week an article appears, headed "A Promising Youth," in which the facts are so misstated that I am compelled, in justice to myself as Mayor of Leicester, to request your insertion of a few lines in explanation.

The case was as follows: A poor woman came to the police attains to complain that here a hildren are defined by

station to complain that her two children, aged five and two years, who had been from home by themselves, soon after their return became so sick and poorly that she had to obtain medical advice. The elder child said that a boy had given them some potato, of which they had eaten. The contents of the content tents of the stomach not having been kept, there were no means of ascertaining what they had taken. The same day, however, a little girl living in the neighbourhood complained the oldest of them (five years of age) said he was the boy

and with regard to the other little girl, denied having given her any potato, though he admitted having hit her with a marble, but not to make her nose bleed. There was nothing, so far as the police could make out, to corroborate the evidence of the little girl, nor was there anything beyond the mere assertion of the child five years old to connect the boy with the sickness of the two children. The statement that "the poison used was arsenic coloured with soot" is a gratuitous assumption, unsupported by evidence, and it is not the fact, as you will perceive from this letter, that "the diabolical attempts were distinctly proved before the Mayor."

The boy was never in custody, but attended with his mother

before the magistrates, at the request of the superintendent of police.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Leicester, 29th April.

Saml. Viccars, Mayor.

[It is to be regretted that Mr Viccars did not correct what he alleges to be misstatements when they appeared in a prominent paragraph in the Times. Our comments were founded on that statement, and notwithstanding what the Mayor says as to the want of proof, we see no reason to change our opinion. The girl poisoned deposed to the identity of the boy, and another girl stated that he endeavoured to tempt her with the peppered potato, and struck her upon her refusal. This is a strong concurrence of evidence; and farther, it was stated that the mother or father of the boy had in the house coloured arsenic for some domestic purpose. This circumstance is not noticed by the Mayor. Lastly, for what did Mr Viccars admonish the boy when dismissing him?]

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

The Life of Arthur, First Duke of Wellington. Partly from the French of M. Brialmont, partly from Original Documents. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chaplain-General to the Forces, and Prebendary of St Paul's. Longman and Co.

Of great value to the present generation, this Life of the Duke of Wellington will be inestimable to posterity.

"ings of the great body of my countrymen. They have a right to be supplied with an authentic history of the greatest man and truest patriot of modern times. As this life was spent in their service, so has his character, "cleared by time from the mists of prejudice, become public property. It is a property, also, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. For though his views of things may not be accepted by all as invariably the right views, there is but one opinion—there can be only one—respecting the motives upon which he invariably acted. Let me, therefore, express a hope that this cheaper and condensed edition of a work, which, when first published, was of necessity both voluminous and expensive, may find its way into the hands of Englishmen of all ranks and callings. For there is no man so high, so low, so rich, so poor, that he may not derive incalculable benefit from it; if it stimulate him to follow "in all things, as the great Duke did before him, the "guiding star of Duty through life." In these few words Mr Gleig has admirably expressed his own thoroughly-accomplished design, and truly characterized the started started the started started started the started sta

from even the appearance of deceit, here is an interesting

He had become partially deaf in one ear, and felt impatient under the affliction. All the legitimate skill and science in London was called on to remove the infirmity, but without effect. At last, Mr Stephenson, the celebrated aurist, was recommended to the Duke as one who had been eminently successful in similar cases. The Duke sent for him. After trying, to no purpose, a less energetic method of treatment, Mr Stephenson had recourse to his great remedy, viz. the injection by a syringe into the ear of a strong solution of caustic. "I don't think," the Duke used to say, "that I ever suffered so much in my life. It was not pain: it is something far worse. The sense of hearing became so acute, that I wished myself stone deaf. The noise of a carriage passing along the street was like the loudest thunder, and everbody that spoke seemed to be shricking at the very top of his voice." We are not prepared to assign a reason for this unlooked-for result of an experiment which had succeeded in many other instances; we only know the fact, and that the Duke, as was his wont, hore it all without manifesting any token that he was uncomfortable. He went out and came in as usual, and when he retired to bed, none of his household suspected that there was anyother instances; we only know the fact, and that the Duke, as was his wont, hore it all without manifesting any token that he was uncomfortable. He went out and came in as usual, and when he retired to bed, none of his household suspected that there was anything wrong with him. By great good fortune Dr Hume, his friend and family physician, who happened to be in attendance for other reasons, called next morning about eleven o'clock. He was shown into the Duke's room, and found him sitting at the table, unshaved and unwashed, with hlood-shot eyes and a flushed cheek, and ohserved that when he rose he staggered like a drunken man. His whole appearance, indeed, to use Dr Hume's expression, "was that of one who had not yet recovered from a terrible dehauch." Now, as Hume knew perfectly well that his illustrious patient never committed such debauches, he became greatly alarmed, and expressed himself so. "I fancy there is something wrong with my ear," was the Duke's reply; "I wish you would look at it." Hume did look at it. A furious inflammation was going on, which, had it been permitted to run its course for another hour, must have reached the brain. Hume ordered his patient immediately to bed, and sent off for Sir Henry Halford and Sir Astley Cooper. Vigorous remedies were at once applied, and the inflammation was arrested. But the sense of hearing on that side of the head was destroyed for ever. We must not omit the sequel of this little tale. The grief and mortification of Mr Stephenson when he heard of the results of his practice knew no bounds. He hastened to Apsley House, and being admitted to the Duke's presence, expressed himself as any right-minded person, under the circumstances, would have done. But he was instantly stopped, though in the kindest manner,—"Don't say a word about it; you acted for the best; it has been unfortunate, no douht, for both of us, but you are not at all to blame." Grateful for this reception, Mr Stephenson went on to say: "But it will be the ruin of me. Nobody will employ me any

The Duke's general habits, to which he adhered to the last, are thus described:

He rose early, and read and wrote till ten o'clock. At ten, preakfast was served, after which he withdrew again to his own the afternoon. He breakfast was served, after which he withdrew again to his own room, where he remained till about two in the afternoon. He then joined his friends, rode or drove out with them, or walked, as the case might be, making himself most agreeable to all who approached him. A pack of hounds was kept in the neighbourhood, with which he frequently hunted, mounting any lady or gentleman who, not having brought horses with them, desired to see the sport. At seven he dined. The Duke ate but twice a day, at breakfast and dinner. Though not a large feeder he ate fast, and had an excellent appetite. He was never given to much wine, and in later years found it advisable to cease from the use of it altogether. But the hospitalities of his table were generous. His conversation also, till deafness grew upon him, was lively and instructive, and at table he made it as general as possible. About nine, or occasionally later, he would say, "Will anybody have any more wine?" and then rise and propose to go to the drawing-room for coffee. It was a pecuhe would say. "Will anybody have any more wine?" and then rise and propose to go to the drawing-room for coffee. It was a peculiarity of his that he always led the way on these occasions, the that was wrong in numberless current biographies, and the addition of many things which were only imperfectly known: its merit for those who come after us is its completeness and the impartial spirit in which it is written.

"My great object," says Mr Gleig, in his brief but manly preface, "has been to produce a book which shall "come within the reach and be level with the understand-"ings of the great body of my countrymen. They have bed; whoever leaves the room last will ring for the lights to be put out."

These are the books the Duke loved best to read:

His favourite authors were Clarendon, Bishop Butler, Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' Hume, the Archduke Charles, Gibbon, Leslie, and the Bible. But he did not confine himself to these. Every new work of any merit which came out, he read; and he was especially interested in French and English memoirs, and what our neighbours call "materials for history." Nor was he obliged to go far in search of this intellectual pahulum. There was scarcely an English author, there was certainly not an English novelist, who failed to send the Duke a copy of his book; indeed to such an extent was this habit carried that he was obliged, at last, to give orders that no parcels of books should be taken in, unless he knew beforehand that they were coming. But he was peculiar in his reading, as in other things. It chanced, on one occasion, that he was in want, when at Walmer, of a chanced, on one occasion, that he was in want, when at Walmer, of a new book. Niehuhr's History was recommended to him; and he began it. He read on till he reached the narrative of Cæsar's cruelty to his prisoners; and there shut the book. Nothing could induce him to go further. This was too much. He would not have his idols so thrown down.

The Duke told his stories well, and many of them were very amusing. Here is a good one of a namesake of the present Lord Clyde:

racterised the subject of his biography. His purpose has been greatly facilitated by opportunities common to few, his information being not only derived from the best sources, but personal intercourse having enabled him to study the character of the man whose memorable life he has made his theme.

The task which we have set ourselves in noticing the new form of Mr Gleig's work, is not to follow a career so well known to contemporaneous readers as that of the well known to contemporaneous readers as that of the magnates to dine with me. In going away the mayor took up an

umbrella which belonged to Colin, upon which Colin seized the other end of it, took it away, and said with a low bow, 'C'est moine.'"

The Duke's attention to his religious duties is illustrated by the following anecdote:

Both at Strathfieldsaye and Walmer, the Duke was a regular attendant at public worship, and received the sacrament as often as it was administered. It was a touching sight to see that great and venerable man, kneeling devoutly before the altar-rails of the village church, with the sunlight falling through the stained glass upon his head, and his own attention fixed entirely upon the act in which he was participating. He was not always so attentive during sermon time. Indeed, unless the preacher were eloquent, or the subject out of the common, he used generally to gather himself up into the corner of the pew snd go to sleep, when he sometimes snored audihly. He was of the pew and go to steep, when he sometimes anored audihly. He was very particular also in requiring that his guests should attend divine service somewhere. It happened on one occasion that Count Nugent, an Irish gentleman, but an Austrian general, paid him a visit at Walmer Castle. Sunday morning came, and the Count said, "Duke, do you go to church?" "Always, don't you?" "I can't go to church with you, for you know I'm a Catholic." "Oh, very well," was the with you, for you know I'm a Catholic." "Oh, very well," was the answer; upon which he turned to Captain Watts, who happened to be in the room, and said, "Count Nugent wants to go to the Roman Catholic chapel, do you know where it is?" "Yes, Sir," replied Watts. "Then be so good as show him the way." It was to no purpose that Count Nugent tried to escape. Captain Watts, an old Peninsular officer, had received his instructions, and instructions from Peninsular omeer, had received his instructions, and instructions from the Duke of Wellington must be obeyed, and to the Roman Catholic chapel the Count was accordingly marched. The Duke was a good deal tickled, and in walking to church with his Protestant friends observed, "I knew he did not want me to go to church, nor to go himself either, but I thought it best that we should both go."

To his charity Mr Gleig gives this testimony:

The Duke's liberality to persons in distress was unbounded, and contrary to all precedent, seemed to increase with his years. He subscribed also, but quietly, to many charitable institutions, and especially to orphan asylums, assigning as his reason, that he had been the involuntary means of making many orphans, and was there-fore bound to do what he could to provide for them. That he was imposed upon continually is quite true, and it is equally true that he was not blind to these acts of imposition; yet they never dried up the springs of his benevolence. One among many instances of the extent to which he suffered himself to be plundered, obtained publicity in consequence of the case having been brought into a police-court; yet we question whether even that has been correctly narrated. was this:—A band of noted impostors had for months made the Duke their prey. They wrote to him now, in the character of officers' widows; now, as the daughters of officers; now, as ladies who had fallen from virtue, and were anxious to regain a place in society and on every occasion he sent them money. At last the Duke' and on every occasion he sent them money. At last the Duke's valet, whose suspicions had been awakened by the similarity of the handwriting on letters to which registered replies were returned, communicated with the Mendicity Office, and the plot heing discovered, the parties to it were arraigned before the magistrate, and committed to prison. We must not forget to add, that the Duke never became aware of Kendall's interference in the matter. Had such a discovery been effected, the probabilities are that Kendall's connection with his meater would have cessed immediately. And yet the Duke need to master would have ceased immediately. And yet the Duke used to complain in his private letters, of the endless applications that were made to him, and of the spirit which seemed to suggest them, as thus:

"September 8th, 1852.

"It is certainly very curious, that every blackguard beggar, male or female, no matter of what country, considers it the right of each to demand money from me! and that every lady or gentleman, whether I am acquainted with them or not, considers that he has a right to final efforts of Europe for the annihilation of Napoleon's demand the service of my power and influence in favour of some re-lation of the writer, or that, if I have any office, or advantage, or benefit in my gift or at my disposal, the applicant considers himself as exceedingly ill-treated if I do not dispose of the same as he desires. I am certain it is generally understood that I am a good-natured I am certain it is generally understood that I am a good-natured man, who will do anything; and that moreover I have been highly rewarded and am still in the public service, and that everything I have belongs to the public; as certainly would be the case if I were an emancipated slave. I cannot otherwise account for the demands made upon me." Another little anecdote, illustrative of the same fact, may not be uninteresting. Mr Arbuthnot went one morning into the Duke's room and found him stuffing a handful of bank notes into several envelopes. "What are you doing, Duke?" "Doing? Doing what I am obliged to do every day. It would take the wealth of the Indies to meet all the demands that are made upon me."

His consideration for his tenants and the integrity of his

private dealings are thus instanced:

As a landlord, the Duke was liberal and very considerate. In order to prevent all ground of clashing between the tenantry and the incumbent of Strathfieldsaye, he charged himself, long before the bill for the commutation of tithes came into force, with the payment incumbent of Stratinelosaye, he charged himself, long before the bill for the commutation of tithes came into force, with the payment of the latter. He laid out large sums, also, in draining and improving the land, and in rebuilding and putting into complete repair all the farms, homesteads, and cottages on the estate. Indeed, he never applied to his own use one farthing of the rents which accrued from his Hampshire property. "I do this," he observed, "out of consideration for future Dukes of Wellington. I am a rich man, because I have my pay as commander-in-chief, and hold other offices under Government. My successor will not have these sources of income, and I therefore consider it my duty to lay hy for him all that is not required out of my rents, to put and keep the property in perfect order." Of the Duke's rigid integrity an instance occurred in reference to this estate, which is well worth placing on record. Some farm adjoining to his lands was for sale, and his agent negotiated for him the purchase. Having concluded the husiness, he went to the Duke, and told him that he had made a capital bargain. "What do you mean?" asked the Duke. "Why, your Grace, I have got the farm for so much, and I know it to be worth at least so much more." "Are you quite sure of that?" "Quite sure, your Grace, for I have carefully surveyed it." "Very well, then pay the gentleman from me the balance between what you have already given and the real value of the estate;" and it was done.

We close our extracts with the following graphic sketch

We close our extracts with the following graphic sketch of the Duke's personal appearance:

Of the Duke's personal peculiarities, both physical and mental, it may be thought that enough has been said elsewhere, yet our portrait would scarcely be complete, were we to omit all notice of them in this place. Nature had endowed him with a robust frame and an iron place. Nature had endowed him with a robust frame and an iron constitution. In height he measured about five feet nine inches,—we speak, of course, of what he was in the vigour of his days, for latterly old age had shrunk and bowed his frame, and given him the habit of stooping. His shoulders were broad, his chest well developed, his arms long, and his hands and feet in excellent proportion. His eyes were of a dark violet blue, or grey, and his sight was so penetrating, that even to the last he could distinguish objects at an immense distance. The general expression of his countenance, when silent or precedency in the production of all works in srt or poetry requires in their conception, was grave; but his smile had a charm about it which, when once seen, could never be forgotten. A forebead not very bigh, but broad and square, eyebrows straight and prominent, a long face, a Roman nose, a broad under jaw, with a chin strongly marked, gave him a striking resemblance to more than one of the heroes of antiquity, especially to Julius Cæsar. His hair, which was originally

coal black, had become white as silver before he died, but to the last there was no baldness, even at the temples. If you met him in a crowd or upon the street, and were entirely ignorant that he was a great man, you would be impelled by some secret impulse to fix your eye upon him, and to turn round and look after him when he had passed. The writer of this sentence saw him for the first time as he crossed the line of march during a military operation in Spain. Only three mounted officers attended him, and he was simply dressed in a grey frock, a cocked hat covered with oil-skin, and grey trowsers; but instinctively he was recognised as the commander of the forces, and the impression then made upon the mind of a boy never in atter life passed away. life passed away.

We have commended this book, and in all sincerity, but we think it would not be fair either to the author or the publisher not to point out the following misprints which have caught our eye in going through the work. They form so long a list, that a special indication of them is absolutely necessary. We write the names as they are printed in Mr Gleig's volume, with the corrections between brackets:—General Spenser (Spencer); Obedos (Obidos); Rolissa (Roliça); Vemiera (Vimiera); Kellerman (Kellermann); Lograño (Logroño); Palafax (Palafox); Almaraz (Almaraz); Alentejo (Alemtejo); Viesieu (Viseu); Agereau (Augereau); Castille (Castile); Mendezabel (Mendizabal); Boharnais (Beauharnais); Colburn (Colborne); Zeithen (Ziethen); Denant (Dinant); Mesierez (Mezières); Lysse (Lys); Cambacières (Cambacèrés); Frijus (Frejus); Blucher (Blücher); Fryer (Freyre); Louvaine (Louvain); Pischegru (Pichegru); Jourdain (Jourdan); Daventer (Deventer); Aleobasa (Alcobaça); Bassières (Bessières); Sauchez (Sanchez); Frenada (Freneda); Ballesteros (Ballasteros); Cafferelli (Caffarelli); Guinalda (Guinaldo); Macune (Maucune); Souchet (Suchet); Saroren (Sauroren); Cook (Cooke); Torragona (Tarragona); Fonterabia (Fontarabia); Ainhoe (Ainhoué); Vaulençay (Valençay); Llandes (Landes); Mount-de-Marsan (Mont-de-Marsan); Montaubun (Montauban); Ariège (Arriège); Vitrey (Vitry); Mauberge (Maubeuge); Trappau (Troppau); Mongrelia (Mingrelia); &c. These errata, with others, are commended to the notice of the printer of the next edition.

Supplementary Despatches of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Peninsula and South of France. Vol. VIII. Murray.

This volume opens with the orders given on the field of Vittoria, on the 21st of June, 1813, and closes with the battle of Toulouse, April 10, 1814, thus completing the series which relates to the Peninsular war. It is as full of interest as any of the volumes which have preceded it: indeed, in some respects more so, the Duke's successes being so intimately connected with the movements of the Allies beyond the Rhine, to which they gave the chief external stimulus; so that it forms a general record of the power,—Waterloo, however terribly conclusive, being only a grand military episode of the Emperor's extraordinary career. Continuous as were those successes, they were far from being a mere consequence of one great victory, the difficulties which the Duke had to contend with being still of the most arduous nature, as well from the want of adequate co-operation as from the obstacles opposed by a perinacious and skilful adversary. The Duke's own despatches in the present volume are comparatively few in number, and for the most part refer to immediate military movements, but the correspondence with which his progress was associated embraces every feature of the war and is replete with political interest. As personally emanating from the Duke, his Memorandum on the 'Considérations Militaires sur la Bataille de Toulouse,' by M. Choumara (published in 1837), will be read with much satisfaction by all who wish to see a vexed question finally settled.

Prince Albert's Golden Precepts; or the Opinions and Maxims of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Selected from his Addresses, &c. Some now for the first time collected, and carefully arranged. With an Index. Low, Son, and Co.

A genius for selection is the gift only of a few men, and the compiler of this little volume is not one of the number. He might almost be the same gentleman who attends at the watering places to pencil, with underlinings and marks of admiration, commonplaces of the circulating library. The little book is elegantly presented, and inasmuch as it is really a selection, though a poor one, from the speeches of the Prince, it has value and interest enough to secure for it a deserved popularity. But it inadequately represents the force of thought that so often accompanied the expression of Prince Albert's natural good sense and earnestness, while no attempt whatever has been made to mark individuality of character by shrewd choice of suggestive passages.

We quote a couple of precepts, that all people in this season rich with display of works of art will do well to bear in mind. The first of them, spoken at the

Our times are peculiarly unfavourable when compared with those when Madonnas were painted in the seclusion of convents; for we have now, on the one hand, the eager competition of a vast array of artists of every degree of talent and skill, and on the other, as judge, a great public, for the greater part wholly uneducated in art, and thus led by professional writers, who often strive to impress the public with a great idea of their own artistic knowleds by the and thus led by professional writers, who often strive to impress the public with a great idea of their own artistic knowledge by the merciless manner in which they treat works which cost those who produced them the highest efforts of mind or feeling.

The works of art, by being publicly exhibited and offered for sale, are becoming articles of trade, following as such the unreasoning laws of markets and fashion; and public and even private patronage is swayed by their tyrannical influence.

Let the true and sound critic have a quick eye for merit in the men whose fame is yet to come, and reserve sharpness of censure for the prosperous men who have acknowledged power to lead public taste, whenever they mislead it by setting up the commonplace or the affected as the real or the ideal of a foremost artist, in whose works the ignorant crowd will applaud good and bad alike. Let the working, speaking soul be sought under the painter's colour, and let search be for the true stir of genius, not for means of displaying the very small critical skill that goes to the confection of chatter about this or that trick of the hand, and to the pronouncing of pictures "hard," "cold," "woolly," and so forth. It is the best function of the critic to lead men to new powers of enjoyment by urging them to look above the marketable dead level of art, and to seek everywhere, not for matter of scorn, but for as much of the divine soul of beanty as each thing that looks for criticism may contain. Every fool can be smart and supercilious. None but the wise recognise worth aright, and know how to bestow with a fit generosity judicious praise. It is so in life. Live with a nincompoop, and with the air of a man living at the top of the world you will hear him daily ridicule, patronise, and disparage all that offers itself to his Live with a true man, and he will show you virtues of his neighbours under seeming fault, will kindle in others his enthusiasm for all that he finds great and good, will blend the just measure of compensating praise with necessary censure, will carp at nothing and nobody, but will damn heartily what he abhors, and confine his ridicule to affectation. Herein he will be of one mind with Fielding, who in his Preface to Joseph Andrews rightly taught that "the only source of the true ridiculous (as it "appears to me) is affectation." "Affectation," he adds, proceeds from one of these two causes, vanity or hypocrisy, and from affectation only the misfortunes and calamities of life, or the imperfections of nature, may become the objects of ridicule. . . . Were we to enter a poor house and behold a wretched family shiver-'ing with cold and languishing with hunger, it would 'not incline us to laughter (at least we must have very "diabolical natures if it would); but should we discover "there a grate instead of coals adorned with flowers, "empty plate or china dishes on the sideboard, or any other affectation of riches and finery, either on their persons or in their furniture, we might then, indeed, be excused for ridiculing so fantastical an appearance." As to this, the sound-hearted Prince Consort was of the same mind with Fielding. There is an honest poverty of wit that he would not willingly see ridiculed; he would observe with silent respect the short-comings of a sincere, laborious, but not successful worker; and if he did not speak to aid him, or without harshness to the blunderer to neutralise what evil he might do, he would have the critic hold his peace, and without cruelly robbing a discomfited man of the privacy of obscurity, leave him to the inevitable discipline that failure brings with it.

London and its Environs. A Practical Guide to the Metropolis and its Vicinity. Illustrated by Maps,

Plans, and Views. Edinburgh: A. and The Messrs Black of Edinburgh, whose publishing-house in respect of British guide-books represents the Murray of the North, freely adorn with woodcuts their cheap, wellcompiled volumes for the use of the traveller within the three kingdoms. In issue of Guides for Egypt, Syria, the Indies, all the lands of our own continent—some day, no doubt, we shall be able to say, all the lands of all the continents-"Murray" rules unapproached and absolute. But the English towns and counties have many describers, and the last, who is by no means the worst of the describers of London, is the writer of this Guide to London published by the Messrs Black, which is essentially practical, and well contrived for the assistance of the stranger. The lodging-house quarters, the hotels, dining-houses, cab-fares, and omnibus routes, exchange of money, with all matters of local concern to foreign as well as country visitors to the Great Exhibition, seem to have been very well remembered; while the description of the sights of London within the compass of a light, portable volume include much real information. Lettered ground-plans of such public buildings as the Houses of Parliament, St Paul's, the Kensington Museum and of the platforms and branch lines of the

for all ordinary use, and in shape and lightness fitted even to the waistcoat pocket of a dandy. Its prefatory information is given, for the benefit of foreign visitors to London this year, in French and German as well as in English. The full official tables, which cost half-a-crown, can only be carried about in the coat pocket, and if consulted in the street consulted ostentatiously. They have the advantage of being complete for distances from any cabstand to any cabstand; and they give in each case the exact distance, so that one knows whether eighteenpence from stand to stand is payment for two miles and a yard or for two miles and 1759 yards. In one case we may go nearly a mile farther for the same money, in the other an odd yard costs six-

The Edinburgh Review. April 1862. Longman and Co.

The Quarterly Review. April 1862. Murray. Of the Quarterly Review the last number, though good, is somewhat wanting in vivacity. The opening article, on Dorset, is cleverly varied and complete as a sketch, while it does little beyond due justice to the more when all men felt bound to assent to the now happily than antiquarian value of Mr Barnes's 'Poems in the abandoned design of a monolith obelisk as the necessary Dorset Dialect'; but it is nevertheless not one of the form of the memorial to the Prince Consort. The article best of the elever series of county sketches for which this on Clerical Subscription contemplates from another review has lately been distinguished. An interesting point of view the subject discussed by the writer in historical view of the subject is included in the article the Quarterly on training of the Clergy, and takes for upon Hymnology. The Quarterly, in discussing the state its departing-point the present bicentenary celebration by of Turkey, holds that the country has resources of which our Nonconformists of the expulsion of the Puritans the use for its own rescue from impending ruin is not from the Church of England in 1662. The character absolutely beyond reach, and that our political interests and of Richard III, M. Barthélemy St Hilaire on Buddhism, absolutely beyond reach, and that our political interests and of Richard III, M. Barthélemy St Hilaire on Buddhism, obligations alike bid us aid and befriend the Turk. In Sir A. Alison's Life of Castlereagh, and Mommsen's dealing with the subject of Training of the Clergy, a Roman History yield articles of interest. Attention is reviewer proposes "to regard it as it would be regarded "by an English statesman, calm-minded, practical, and sober, "but not superficial; one who really understands both "the theory and the working of the English constitutional "system," &c. That is just the sort of profession that would prepare one for this illustration of the superior of December, which in his last weeks of life prompted this sonnet: acceptableness of Church ministrations to the poor:

We took pains some years since to substantiate and verify the follow-We took pains some years since to substantiate and verify the following anecdote:—A Clergyman, from whom we received the statement, was appointed by his Bishop to act as a sort of Missionary to the labourers employed in forming a railway. He interposed one day to remonstrate against some profane and biasphemous language, and was received with abuse and violence, till he told them that he was not interfering of himself, but was sent by the Bishop. "O, Sir, if you are sent by the Bishop, that is another question. We are much obliged for his thinking about us. We took you for a Methodist parson." Another time he went on a Sunday into one of the huts, in which a group were gentlered together, and offered to read preserve to them. Another time he went on a Sunday into one of the huts, in which a group were gathered together, and offered to read prayers to them. All assented and knelt down but one, who rudely refused to kneel, and refused to remove his hat. As soon as the clergyman began the Confession from the Prayer-book, he, too, knelt down, behaved with decency and attention, and, as he rose up from his knees, repeated the same observation,—"O, Sir, if you are a real clergyman, that is another thing; we took you for a Methodist parson."

Why did the reviewer take pains to substantiate the fact that a blaspheming navvy, although violent to a Methodist parson, would feel complimented by the attentions of a Bishop? The Methodist may reply that he is acceptable to poor men who are not blasphemers as one sent by a higher Lord than a Lord Bishop, and as for delusive conversions of the blas-pheming, what Revival stories can he not produce? We do not oppose the reviewer's main opinion, but whether his way of holding it be "that of an English statesman, "calm-minded, &c." we must question. From the Church of England, representative and guardian of the religion of a people, few sound statesmen would withhold a vigorous support, but it mistakes its duty when it lightly casts any good English Christian into what some of our clergy hold to be an outer darkness of Dissent. The writer is wise in suggestion of the need of prophets in the Church, deep scholars who admirable popular account of the chief raw materials of should uphold the truth by all the arms of learning, as a class separate from the less erudite working priest, whose class separate from the less erunte working priest, whose active bonhommie should recommend his piety, and whose active diligence in parish work forbids the hope that he can follow discusses, and of course he would incite all his readers to a close and intelligent study of the yet more valuable to a close and intelligent study of the yet more valuable to a close and intelligent study of the yet more valuable. the recluse up to his topmost heights of study. A 'Sketch to a close and intelligent study of the yet more valuable of the Eastern Archipelago' is followed by an article on 'Mr display of works of industry that now adjoins it.

Thornbury's Life of Turner,' in which all the writer's Mr Dodd's book is divided into six chapters. The first errors are examined through a microscope and no merit is recognized,—hard measure for a young and clever as well as industrious writer, trained in a bad literary school, The Quarterly contains a more pleasant article upon the completion of Lord Stanhope's 'Life of Pitt;' a book household use. sound in feeling, thought, and style, of which we shall speak fully next week. The Merrimac and Monitor materials for clothing; cotton, its growth and manufacfurnish the last topic of a number on the whole substan-

them out as we may.

Ladies, he says, must in their youth or in their early married life apply themselves to a study of house-hold management "that they might at once know what "those who are to practise it." In the next place,

It is necessary that the employing class should exert themselves to see that some provision is made for the special training of domestic servants. Matters cannot mend while the training is left entirely to pence; and in reckoning fares from house to house, instead of from stand to stand, this exact information is often necessary to any certainty as to a fare. The waistcoatpocket table omits the exact register of distances, and pocket table omits the exact register of distances, and while following the plan of the official tables, gives the while following the plan of the official tables, gives the fares only between selected stands. These, however, are chosen that they may be made to include any range of a London cabdrive, and the payment of an extra sixpence in all cases of doubt is the utmost loss that the foreigner who uses these tables can incur through the incompleteness necessary to their cheapness, handiness, and ready portable.

There must be schools of cookery, of laundry work, and of family sewing. It is not so easy to say how nursery training and practice in the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the nursery work, the Hospital for Sick Children admits pupils, not only to learn the care of the sick, but to be trained in the management of infants and healthy children; but how many such opportunities exist in the whole kingdom? As for the housemaid's function, and the whole kingdom? As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the sick, but to be trained in the management of infants and healthy children; but how many such opportunities exist in the whole kingdom? As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function are to be provided. As for the housemaid's function and there one hears of a modern cooking-school, or of an ancient foundation where girls dressed in serge frocks and white tippets are professedly trained for service: but, if such institutions were all and always what they profess to be, they would not fill up a hundredth part of the existing deficiency. It is for the housewives of England to consider what can be done.

The useful article on Public Monuments was written

Die down, O dismal day! and let me live.

And come, blue deeps! magnificently strewn
With coloured clouds—large, light, and fugitive-By upper winds through pompous motions blown.

Now it is death in life—a vapour dense
Creeps round my window till I cannot see
The far snow-shining mountains, and the glens
Shagging the mountain-tops. O God! make free
This barren, shackled earth, so deadly cold—
Density forth. The entire fill winter flies Breathe gently forth Thy spring, till winter flies
In rude amazement, fearful and yet bold,
While she performs her custom'd charities.
I weigh the loaded hours till life is bare—
O God! for one clear day, a snowdrop, and sweet air!

The Edinburgh article on Indian Cotton Supply contains some expectations that will be imperfectly fulfilled, or fulfilled too slowly for the needs of our own generation. The other articles in the last Edinburgh contain a suggestive 'international' discussion of M. Dupont White's views of Centralisation, and a pleasant review of the French Carlovingian Romances, to the issue of which we once or twice have called attention in our short weekly notices of foreign books.

Where do we Get it, and How is it Made? A Familiar dustry,' 'British Manufactures,' &c. With Illustrations by William Harvey. James Hogg and Son.

This is a little volume suited to the season, giving an commerce and the processes of manufacture. Mr Dodd

treats of the sources of our Food and Drink-bread, dairy produce, tea and groceries, snuff and spices, malt liquors and vinegar, wines, spirits, and effervescing drinks; giving whose faults are more than shared by at least one of the critics foremost in digging savage claws into his back. in each case, first the main facts as to the natural source of the article, and then a description of any process or pro-

furnish the last topic of a number on the whole substanture, flax and the linen manufacture, woollen and worsted tial and earnest in its tone and treatment of the subjects it goods, the silkworm and silk goods, leather, gutta percha discusses, while distinctly tinged, as it should be, with and India-rubber, hats, bonnets, furs, feathers, and flowers. Conservative opinions.

The Edinburgh Review contains a bold article of popular interest on Modern Domestic Service. The writer fairly takes the ball by the horns, argues that we must lime, mortar, cement, and plastering—timber, carpentry, unattainable.

London Cab-fares. Official Tables (for the Pocket), accept the changes consequent upon the spread of civilicontaining 29,520 References. Houlston and Wright. sation, put a piano in the kitchen for the maids, and fourth tells the commercial history of fire and light; beginning with the tinder-box an account of light-producing containing with the tinder-box an account of light; begin-ning with the tinder-box and cabinet-work—wall and cabinet-work—wall and cabine following chapter, which is upon metals, discusses systematically iron mines and foundries, steel and cutlery; copper mines and manufactures; zinc and brass; tin and lead mining and manufactures; the mixed metals; gold and "to require, and obtain the respect of their domestics by silver mining, refining, working; money-coining; quickproving that they are mistresses of the art, as well as of those who are to practise it." In the next place, minerals and chemicals, passes from precious stones through pottery, glass, chemical substances-like salt, soap, gunpowder-in common use, to paint colours and dyes. The conclusion to the whole survey, we may quote unabridged, since it contains one of the main lessonsobvious, though not familiar, of the week which has inaugurated a great festival of industry.

One useful lesson may be derived from this small work, and in a One useful lesson may be derived from this small work, and in a still greater degree from works in which more ample space permits more detailed treatment. It is that man's industry, strictly speaking, produces nothing; he only modifies that which the bounty of Providence places at his disposal.

Let us consider this matter a little. By what means, and out of the production of the product

what materials, do we fabricate our metal goods, for instance? It is impossible not to perceive, on fair consideration, that Nature supplies all the substances on which our ingenuity is exercised. Every atom of the metal is contained in the ore; we only extricate it by driving off other substances. And when it has become pure, we change its form by various means, but produce nothing. We do not even produce heat by kindling the fuel in the furnace; all the elements of heat are there, in a latent or quiescent state; we merely apply the spark, and the chemistry of nature does the rest. Nor do we any the more produce light; the hydrogen and the carbon are in the substances employed, the oxygen to feed the combustion is in the atmosphere; we place these substances in a position to act upon each other, and bring some other hot substance in contact with them—all the real production that follows is the result of natural forces. If it be said that the glassmaker produces glass, the assertion can only be accepted in a general conversational way. The sand and the alkali are placed together by him in a kiln; the coals are placed by him in a furnace; a light is so placed by him that it may kindle paper or wood, and the wood kindle the coal—but all that follows is beyond his grasp. Forces, powers, properties, or by whatever other name we may designate them, are possessed by these substances, enabling them to produce glass, when the conditions are favourable; and it is the business of the glass-maker to bring about these conditions. He places the proper substances and agencies together, in due relations and due proportions; but the production that follows is altogether beyond his power.

Nor is it any the more true to say that the farmer produces corn although it is a very convenient expression as popularly understood. He loosens the soil in such a way that air and moisture may act upon it; he places the seed beneath the surface at such a depth that the moistened soil may envelope it; he so chooses the time of sowing that the sunshine of summer may nourish and warm the young shoots. But the growing, the producing, is due to a Greater Artificer than he. The production of fleecy wool on the back of a sheep, of silk in the cocoon of a little worm, of cotton in the seed-pod of a plant, of flax in the stem fibres of another plant, of wood in the trunks of forest trees, of san and gum in the heat of sill in the nuts of nutritions faring in of sap and gum in the bark, of oil in the nuts, of nutritious farina in the seeds, of grateful juices in the fruit.—What has man to do with all this? He simply places together the materials, the tools with which Nature works.

which Nature works.

Let it not be supposed that these observations are intended to lower the dignity of human industry. Just the contrary. True dignity, in this as in other matters, is generally consistent with seeming to be what we really are. Man is a helper, a labourer; but Nature is the master artificer. Man fetches and carries, places side by side, weighs and adjusts, tests and purifies, the various substances of which all the things around us are made; but there is always a moment in each operation, when he must hold his hand and let the real work be accomplished by a higher power than his. But, unless these preliminary operations of selecting, placing, weighing, adjusting, testing, purifying, and the like, are properly conducted, the work will not be done according to our need, because the natural forces are not placed in the proper conditions for attaining the desired end. That man creates nothing, we are all ready enough to admit—at least, in a material sense; what are called the creations of genius do not come consideration here. A tree weighing a thousand pounds has grown up from a little seed weighing one grain; but still all the carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, &c., of which it consists, were previously in existence—in the air, the earth, and the waters. That man produces nothing, although not so readily assented to, is equally true. A of sugar weighing a thousand pounds is brought to its familiar form by a multitude of processes to which the sugar-cane is subjected; but all the elements of sugar are of natural origin, like the elements of the tree. The farmer in the one case, the sngar-boiler in another, is the Account of the Modes of Supplying our Every-Day labourer that puts this and that together—places, cuts, trims, varies, Wants, Comforts, and Luxuries. By George Dodd, adjusts, protects. He is not only a carrier and a labourer, but a Author of 'The Food of London,' 'Curiosities of Inworks; and the more intelligent and industrious he is, the better will the work be done; but, nevertheless, the real work of producing is due to an Invisible Hand.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

A Military Description of the Herzegovina, with a map, by MM. Sestak and Von Scherb, will be of service to the English politician who concerns himself with the chronic contest in that Pachalic which forces itself here every week upon indifferent attention. The price of the work is about three

An illustrated volume on the archeology of Roman Gaul is the Abécédaire of M. de Caumont, published at Caen and Paris; and a history written in German by M. A. Levy, of the Jewish Coins, with numerous woodcut figures, of some use to the antiquarian, has been just published at Breslau.

Two volumes of good Tables and Fables by Hartzenbusch, and a volume of Country Tales by Ant. de Trueba, are among recent additions to Spanish literature.

The Heroes and Poets of Modern Greece are the subject of a new French volume by M. Eugene Yemeniz. Our neighbours the Germans, who never had a national stage, partly because they never were a people with sufficient uniformity of dialect and manners, partly because they never had a capital able to give birth to a living drama, have a strong abstract desire to be dramatic. Herr Rudolf Wirsing's recent volume on The German Theatre is but one of many volumes that appear from time to time, hoping to show the way up to the appear from time to time, hoping to show the way up to the

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

History.— Secularia; or Surveys on the Main Stream of History.' By Samuel Lucas, M.A., late of Queen's College, Oxon. (8vo, pp. 410.) Murray.— History of Friedrich II, of Prussia, called Frederick the Great.' By Thomas Carlyle. Volume III. (8vo, pp. 770.) (Chapman and Hall.)— A Popular History of England.' By Charles Knight. Part 57. Being the Second of the Eighth and Concluding Volume. (8vo, pp. 188.) Bradbury and Evans.

TRAVEL.— Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers; being Excursions by Members of the Alpine Club.' Second Series. Edited by Edward Shirley Kennedy; M.A., F.R.G.S., President of the Club. In Two Volumes. (Pp. 446, 541, with Maps and Illustrations.) Longman and Co.

and Co.

BIOGRAPHY.—'The Story of Lord Bacon's Life.' By W. Hepworth Dixon, Barrister-at-Law. With Portrait of Bacon and Vignette of Old York House, by E. M. Ward, R.A. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 484.) Murray.

ESSAYS.—'Essays, Historical and Biographical, Political and Social, Literary and Scientific.' By Hugh Miller, Author of 'The Old Red Sandstone,' &c. (Post 8vo, pp. 495.) Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.—'Studies from Life.' By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' (Post 8vo, pp. 336.) Hurst and Blackett.

POLYTICS.—'New Zealand and the War.' By William Swainson, Esq., formerly Attorney-General for New Zealand. Author of 'New Zealand and its Colonization.' (Post 8vo, pp. 199. Smith, Elder, and Co.

LITERATURE.— De Quincey's Works. Vol. IV. The English Mail Coach and other Writings. (Crown 8vo, pp. 352.) Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

EXHIBITION LITERATURE.— The Industrial Catalogue. EXHIBITION LITERATURE.—'The Industrial Catalogue.' Containing the Name and Address of every Exhibitor, with a Brief Description of his Goods. (In the building.)—'The Fine Artist. Catalogue.' Containing the Name of the Artist, and the Title of every Work of Art exhibited, and the Name of the Exhibitor. (In the building.)—'A Concise History of the International Exhibition of 1862: its Rise and Progress, its Building and Features, and a Summary of all former Exhibitions.' By John Hollingshead. With numerous Illustrations and Plans. (In the building.)—'The Official Illustrated Catalogue.' Containing the Name and Address of every British Exhibitor, and detailed Descriptions of Articles exhibited. Illustrated with many hundred Engravings. In Thirteen Parts. Illustrated with many hundred Engravings. In Thirteen Parts. Parts 1—6.—'Hunt's Hand-book to the Official Catalogues.' An Explanatory Guide to the Natural Productions and Manufactures of Explanatory Guide to the Natural Productions and Manufactures of the International Exhibition, 1862. By Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.S., &c., Author of 'The Synopsis and Hand-book to the Official Catalogues of 1851.' In Two Volumes. (Stanford, and in the building.)—'Synopsis of the Contents of the Industrial Department of the Exhibition.' By Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.S., &c. (Stanford, and in the building.)—'Hand-book to the Fine Arts in the International Exhibition of 1862.' By Francis Turner Palgrave, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. (Macmillan and Co., and in the building.)

THEOLOGY.—'The Foes of Our Faith, and How to Defeat them, the Weapons of Our Warfare with Modern Infidelity.' By

THEOLOGY.—'The Foes of Our Faith, and How to Defeat them; or, the Weapons of Our Warfare with Modern Infidelity.' By a Well-known Author. (Fesp. 8vo, pp. 400.) Darton and Hodge. SCIENCE.—'Aristotle's History of Animals.' In Ten Books. Translated by Richard Cresswell. (Post 8vo, pp. 326.)—'New Volume of the Classical Library.' H. G. Bohn.

TOPOGRAPHY.—'London and its Environs.' A Practical Guide to the Metropolis and its Vicinity. Illustrated by Maps, Plans, and Views. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 391.) Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

HEALTH.—'On Teething of Infants: its Prevalent Errors, Neglects, and Dangers; their Influence on the Health, and as Causes of Death of Children; including the Dangers of Teething Powders, Soothing Powders, Soothing Syrups, &c., &c.' Illustrated by Cases. By Henry Hanks, L.R.C.P. Ed., &c. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 124.) Davies.

POPULAR SCIENCE AND ART.—'Where Do we Get it and How is it Made?' A Familiar Account of the Mode of Supplying our Every-Day Wants, Comforts, and Luxuries. By George Dodd, Author of 'The Food of London,' &c. With Illustrations by William Harvey. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 233.) Hogg and Sons.

VERSE.—'St Clement's Eve.' A Play. By Henry Taylor, Author of 'Philip Van Artevelde.' (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 182.) Chapman and Hall.)—'Modern Love and Poems of the English Roadside, with Poems and Ballads.' By George Meredith, Author of 'The Shaving of Shagpet,' &c. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 216.) Chapman and Hall.

FICTION.—'Agnes of Sorrento.' By Harriet Beecher Stowe, Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' &c. (Post 8vo, pp. 352.) Smith, Elder, and Co.

Quarterly.—'The North British Review.' No. 72.

Elder, and Co. QUARTERLY.—'The North British Review.' No. 72.

MONTHLY.—'Blackwood's,' 'Fraser's,' the 'Cornhill,' and 'Macmillan's' Magazines.—'Bentley's Miscellany.'—'Colburn's New Monthly.'—'Le Follet.'—'Kingston's Magazine for Boys.'—'Dr Wm. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.' Part VI. (Murray.)—'Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature.' New Edition. Part 5.

(A. and C. Black.)—'The Intellectual Observer.'—'The Englishwoman's Journal.'—'Every Boy's Magazine.' No. 4. (Routledge and Co.)—'Orley Farm.' Part XV. (Chapman and Hall.)—'Barrington.' By Charles Lever. No. 4. (Chapman and Hall.)—'Cassell's Family Bible.' Part 17.—'Good Words.' Part 5.

WERKLY AND MONTHLY.—'Chambers's Journal.'—'All the Year Round.'—'Once a Week.'

Pamphlets.—'New Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrenology and QUARTERLY .- 'The North British Review.' No. 72.

Humbly dedicated to the Electors and Non-Electors of Marylebone. (8vo, pp. 16.) Holyoake.—'Reply to a Critique in the Saturday Review on the Scoto-Oxonian Philosophy.' By M. P. W. Bolton. (8vo, pp. 19.) Chapman and Hall.

FINE ARTS.

scenery. With Mr Creswick he may enjoy the cool day by and a candle lowered to light where it stirs, seeking the riverside at the Deserted Ferry, or the pleasant Road by attentively as she sweeps the dark floor. Homely as is the Brookside, and stop to see the brewer's dray unload its the treatment of this common action, there is an indescribrepresented in the works of Canaletti.

its household bread. The picture comes home to all hearts.

A girl old enough to mind baby is bringing it for the

Mr H. Wallis contrib mother, pausing from work, to put to her breast; the father looking out upon the port of London, the other of Marlowe also pauses reap-hook in hand, with an arm shading from lying slain in the dark after the night-brawl in the night-the sun fond eyes that indulge in a moment's enjoyment house where a dagger's thrust let out the young life-blood of of his household picture, while the first-born son by his side a poet grand above most others with the untamed energies works steadily. The painting is vigorous, tender as is the of genius. The chairs and stools are overthrown, the

In the Trawlers, Mr Hook paints three young fishermen at sea discharging into their boat the fish of many kinds silence after the accustomed ri they have hauled in their net. Sea Air is the name of the loose women of the house. his other picture: a breezy sea margin, to which in a rude cart made luxurious with straw, a mother carries a sick child, her more vigorous sons trudging a-foot, one of them as the driver. Still they are home pictures, into which our best painters put their hearts.

Mr Thomas Faed shows us an old pensioned soldier asleep after dinner. He has gone to sleep while his grand-child on his knee dresses his thumb into a Mamelouk with a red pocket-handkerchief, and his daughter with her heart at least in the narrative is reading The Story of New Wars to an Old Soldier. A poor Irish girl at a barrow tying up bunches of violets for sale, a Flower from Paddy's Land, is the next best of Mr Faed's pictures; but he shows

pocket-handkerchief. With fair, soft, brilliant flesh, that looks as if a touch would dimple it, a child in a fair nurse's arms, and partly rested on her yellow shawl, averts its eyes from the face of sounds a tempting rattle and looks innocent enough. The Elijah and the Widow of Zarephath. sentiment is pleasant and well expressed, but as a delightful study of human form and of the artistic, but unaffected management of colour, this picture by Mr Mulready is not to be surpassed. As perfect in these respects, fresh, gay, and minutely true in every suggestion of life, is Mr Webster's picture of joyous expectation among the younger members of a small English farmoment for trying the potatoes; grandmother is being informed that the expected sucking-pig, for which the cloth is laid, is at the door. With all the absorbed attention of childhood a little boy is occupying his whole strength of mind and body in care of a chair that he is carrying to his mother's place at the table. Everything is natural in

Mr Millais is good this year in more than one work. His Trust Me represents a Norfolk fox-hunter with an only daughter. There are but two cups on the breakfast-THE PICTURES OF THE YEAR.

[Fourth Notice.]

Fresh and thoroughly English are the Exhibitions of the two Water-Colour Societies this year, both exhibitions better than the average and of a form of art that in this country, where the artist sees all beauties of nature under a thousand exquisite varieties of atmospheric effect, has attained a rare perfection. The foreigner will in the water-colour galleries see the main characteristies of our English land and climate without travelling beyond Pall-Mall. In the Academy Exhibition, which opens on Monday, he may moralize, if he will, on English character. There also he will find some delicious transcripts of home

only daughter. There are but two cups on the breakfast-table from which they have risen. Equipped for the day's sport, he has the letter-bag in his hand, from which he back. He extends his hand for it, with a gentle expression in his face of fatherly desire for confidence between those two, and she is but half-doubtful. Fox-hunter as he is, and she but a young girl, with thoughts as tender as the blossoms of the will not withhold from him her maiden hopes and dreams. As a picture, very nearly faultless is the illustration given by Mr Millais of the Parable of the Woman seeking for a piece of money. It is literal in its presentment of a care-There also he will find some delicious transcripts of home.

barrels at the country wayside inn, the Half-way House. If he find Mr Creswick pleasant company, and wish to be introduced to him, there he is, introduced by Mr Frith, in a portrait as finished and as marvellous an image of the real, the whole treatment of the picture, the subtle power of the potential as finished and as marvellous an image of the real, the whole treatment of the picture, the subtle power of the potential as finished and as marvellous an image of the real, portrait as finished and as marvellous an image of the real, as the same artist's portrait of Mr Dickens, of which an excellent engraving now hangs in the octagon room. Justice has been done of late years by more than one painter, this year it is done nobly by Mr David Roberts, to the scenery of London. Mr Roberts exhibits part of a treatment of the picture, the subtle power of the artist's genius makes itself felt. The Ransom is a more ambitious work but less unexceptionable. The want of air and space common in pictures by Mr Millais is here felt, but the romantic suggestion of the group and the poetical treatment of some of the figures are remarkable enough. series of views of London on the Thames,—the new Palace of Westminster, St Paul's, behind Blackfriars, with the starting of the old water pageant on Lord Mayor's Day, and several more,—pictures which will live and represent the discontented cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost greed the discontented cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost greed the company of the discontented cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost greed the company of the discontented cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost greed the company of the discontented cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost greed the company of the discontented cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost greed the company of the discontented cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost greed the company of the discontented cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost greed the company of the discontented cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost greed the company of the discontented cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost greed the company of the discontented cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost greed the cruelty of his enemy to whose utmost to after time London as worthily as Venice has been he submits, the enemy whose retainer is behind watching his face with clench on sword-hilt, while another holds Then how great and enduring is the charm of a work the two children each by an arm until the last coin and like Mr J. C. Hook's Acre by the Sea, a bit of harvest jewel of the ransom has been paid, are all good; but best land upon an edge of the rough coast, in which a rustic of all is the face of the child who rests her cheek on the family is with its own unaided household hands reaping mailed breast of the father, and the form of the other child

Mr H. Wallis contributes two pictures, one of Raleigh poetry of its expression, and the work will rank with the light of the overturned candle flickers out in a red gleam. best of Mr Hook's exquisite painted idylls.

Through the window we see the retreating forms of the Through the window we see the retreating forms of the assassins; from a room on one side, summoned by the silence after the accustomed riot, come with lights some of

We must say no more this week, though we have not touched even on all the main features of this year's Academy Exhibition. One of its most pleasant characteristics is that it contains works of high merit indicating the advance in power of more than one artist. We may name, for example, Mr F. D. Hardy, who has made a great stride in his picture of The Sweep, showing the interest taken by a group of children in the mysterious calling of the sweep whose little black feet are disappearing behind the cloth hung before the chimney. One is partly dressed, one little fellow is yet in his clean nightcap and nightgown, one peeps round the door, another is seen in the next room in morning light, rising to all fours in his bed; the busy also a good Kate Nickleby, with bandbox tied up in a cotton mother comes upstairs bent on the cleaning up that is to follow. It is a picture of some size, clever in conception, delicately and conscientiously worked out, good art in spirit and in form. Mr Hardy exhibits also a clever little scullery interior to remind us of what he used to do. We A Toy-seller in red vest, because he is black, although he may point also to the power shown in Mr J. B. Bedford's

THE MUSICAL EXAMINER.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We have been compelled this week to neglect the Operas, but must not omit to record the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre, where, after two good performances of mer's household at the appearance of the Roast Pig with which the baker's boy passes the window. Tietjens and Signor Giuglini, Semiramide was produced The mother at the fire-place, fork in hand, awaits the right on Thursday, and the sisters Marchisio made their first appearance on our operatic stage. Of this performance, which we have not yet witnessed, we shall speak next Saturday.

MRS MEREST'S MUSICAL SOIRERS. The first of the three soirées given by Mrs Merest (late Miss Maria B. Hawes), at her own residence, 7 Adelphi its humour, simple as keen in observation, perfect in presentment. Mr Webster's picture of Old Eyes and Young Eyes represents a child threading a needle with the same exquisite feeling of child life that we see in the boy carrying a chair, and indeed in every other young figure of the household expectant of reast pig. But why does Mr Leighton who PAMPHLETS.—'New Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology: with over One Hundred Engravings. By O. S. and I. N. Fowler, Practical Phrenologists. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 126.)
Tweedie.—'On the Theory of the English Hexameter and its Applicability to the Translation of Homer.' A Letter to William John Armenis, F.R.S., &c. By Lord Lindsay. (8vo, pp. 31.) Murray.—'Philosocrates.' Part IV. Among the Teachers. By William Ellis, Author of 'Reisgion in Common Life,' &c. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 32.) Edmonston and Douglas.—'The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.' By Arthur P. Cleary, Esq., B.A., Q.U.I. (8vo, pp. 27.) Hodges, Smith, and Co.—'Crimes of Government and How to Procure a Sound Reform Bill.' Hondrows figure of the wise man stands perched the policy of the wise man stands perched the plants of the procure a Sound Reform Bill.' He ponderous figure of the wise man stands perched the plants of the procure a Sound Reform Bill.' Mr. Leighton's Duef. a country boy play-"terrace of his house, looking at the star in the east; the "lower part of the picture indicates a revel, which he "may be supposed to have left." The house is reduced to the dimensions of a footstool, and looks like an oriental doll's house with its side open, upon which the ponderous figure of the wise man stands perched sublime. Mr Leighton's Duet, a country boy playing on a tin pipe against a cage-bird, is free from conceit of treatment, and whenever Mr Leighton does not outrage nature he paints works of mark.

Mr Mills is good this against a revel, which he "Lord," and her own setting of Byron's ballad, "I heard "thy fate without a tear." This was encored, and so was Herr Reichardt's perfect execution of another of Mrs Merest's musical settings of Byron, "There be none of "beauty's daughters." Mrs Merest sang also in three good English glees, in an Italian trio, and in the beautiful quartette, "Cast thy burden," from Elijah. The whole selection was delightful, and the soirée a complete success. The next two soirées will be given on Fridays, the 16th and 30th of the present month.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.

The International Exhibition.

We have said nothing of the Exhibition building in its incomplete state, and have abstained also from premature comment upon its contents. But now that it is open we shall proceed from week to week through a somewhat full discussion of the picture it presents of the World's material progress and of the present condition of the Fine and Useful Arts.

The International Exhibition of 1862 is, as our readers know, only the second of its kind yet held in England; the first having been that held in 1851. Exhibitions in special classes of industry confined to our own country were established full a hundred years ago by the Society of Arts, which in 1756 offered prizes for improvements in the manufacture of carpets, porcelain, &c. Five years later there was an exhibition of machinery in the Society's rooms. In 1828 there was held in the King's mews, on the site of the present National Gallery, the first general exhibition of the manufactures of the country, but it was so faintly supported that there were only sixty specimens exhibited, and ten of these were the work of foreigners. There were still local and special exhibitions, and in the years 1847-1849 the Society of Arts had its own exhibition of select specimens of British manufacturing and decorative art. In the year last named, 1849, the French system of National Exhibition. the French system of National Exhibition, which had been maintained at intervals since 1797, attained so high a distinction, being well supported and conspicuously useful, that an attempt to secure an Exhibition in this country on an equal scale was begun, fostered by the Society of Arts, and developed by the wise and beneficent suggestion of the late Prince Consort, into an exhibition under one roof of the Industry of All Nations. There each might compare progress with and be taught by his neighbour, while the sense of international fellowship and of those common interests which commerce so emphatically urges would be strengthened. Six months before the opening of that Exhibition of 1851, the Prince, who had given life to it, thus expressed, in his own words, the spirit of his grand suggestion:

The Exhibition of 1851 is to give us a true test and a living picture of the point of development at which the whole of mankind has arrived in this grand task, and a new starting point from which all nations will be able to direct their further exertions. I confidently hope that the first impression which the view of this vast collection will produce upon the spectator will be that of deep thankfulness to the Almighty for the blessings which He has bestowed upon us already here below; and the second, the conviction that they can only be realized in proportion to the help which we are prepared to render each other;—therefore, only by peace, love, and ready assistance, not only between individuals but between the nations of the cert tions of the earth.

In this right mind was conceived the International Exhibi-tion of 1851. Its success incited France to hold on her own soil an Exhibition, opened on the 15th of May, 1855, which exceeded that of 1851 in magnitude. In 1851 the London Exhibition was supported by 13 938 exhibitors, of whom 7,382 were British and 6,556 were foreign. That was a year of peace. In May, 1855, there was war with Russia and the Siege of Sebastopol was in progress, yet there were seventeen or eighteen thousand exhibitors, of whom,—the French being about equal in number to the British in 1851,—the increased number was made up wholly of foreigners. There were three or four thousand British Exhibitors in Paris, two three or four thousand Brush Exhibitors in Taris, two thousand from the Zollverein, nearly as many from Austria, six or seven hundred from Belgium, four or five hundred from Switzerland, three or four hundred from Spain. This exhi-bition, of which the opening had been delayed a fortnight, remained for some weeks very incomplete, but in spite of the war and the incompleteness, it attracted at first about a hundred thousand visitors a day, and the number of daily visitors remained as high as about seventy thousand for a considerable time. As to the quality of the show, it may be remembered that at a meeting of British Jurors, held early in July, Lord Ashburton in the chair, it was resolved unani-

That it is desirable an early intimation should be given to the British public of the great excellence of the Exhibition, and of its marked advance in the objects exhibited over that of 1851. That it is eminently worth the attention of artists, of manufacturers, and their workmen, and of all classes in the United Kingdom.

The largest number of visitors to the Exhibition of 1851 in any one day was 109,915. This was equalled at Paris in 1855 out of the much smaller population of that capital, and the average daily attendance at the London Exhibition of 1851 (42,831) was, we believe, surpassed at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. The London Exhibition of the present year will be in all respects (except sightliness of the building) an advance upon its predecessors. What the dimensions of future exhibitions may be, as the World at large enters more and more fully into appreciation of their benefits, and what they may

possibly contain, it might sound like a wild fancy to suggest. Of the Exhibition in 1851, the receipts were about half a million. These not only covered its expenses, but left a surplus of more than two hundred thousand in the hands of the Commissioners. This surplus included 60,000% that had been raised by subscription from the public when the scheme was new and its issue was uncertain. From the surplus money of the Exhibition of 1851 payment was made for a large tract of vacant ground occupied as nursery gardens at South Kensington. It is upon twelve acres of this land, obtained from the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 at a cost of the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 at a cost of 60,000l., that 140,000l. of public money have been well spent on the South Kensington Museum, which is maintained by and for the public at a cost of 7,000l. a-year. It is upon twenty-two acres of the same land, held on lease from the Commissioners, that the Gardens of the Royal Hortisultural Society and commissioners are considered for the Royal Hortisultural Society are commissioners. Royal Horticultural Society were formed, one condition of the lease being that the Horticultural Society was bound to spend 50,000L upon the Gardens, while the Commissioners would expend an equal sum upon ornamental arcades. Upon twenty-four and a half acres of the same ground (sixteen and a half for the main building, the rest for the annexes of about four four forms. about four acres a piece), enclosing the Horticultural Gardens on three sides, the International Exhibition Building of 1862 has been erected. The ground it covers is let rent

free by the Commissioners of the previous Exhibition, with the condition that, if desired by the Society of Arts, 10,000%, be paid for holding it free for the purpose of the next Exhibition, ten years hence; and with the further condition, that at least one acre of the ground be covered with permanent building (the line of the Picture Gallery) at a present minimum cost of 20,000%, and an eventual outlay of 50,000% if there accrue sufficient surplus profit from the six months of the Exhibition,—and if so much farther expenditure be declared necessary by the Commissioners of the two Exhibitions, 1851 and 1862. Any surplus that may still remain is to be applied for the encouragement of arts, manufacture, and commerce, as may be determined by the guarantors of the present Exhibition.

Solution of 1862 are a body of The principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the principal sized oil-paintings and cartoons. The entrance to the pri

The guarantors of the Exhibition of 1862 are a body of eleven hundred men of substance, who have signed for various sums the guarantee deed to the amount of 450,000%, upon security whereof the Bank of England has advanced from time to time at four per cent. a quarter of a million towards current expenses of the work. The contract with Messrs Kelk and Lucas for the whole of the building works—the price of the mere use and waste of the buildings, in fact,—was 200,000l. If the receipts exceed 400,000l., the contractors are to take up to a further sum of 100,000l. This being paid, the great Picture Galleries become the property of the Society of Arts. A further sum of 130,000l purphases the whole building. A further sum of 130,000% purchases the whole building. The contract of Messrs Fox and Henderson for the beautiful Exhibition building of 1851 was only 79,800%, but 142,780% was the sum really paid to cover loss by the contractors for unprecedented work. For all loss incurred by the present enterprise the guarantors are responsible, and it is out of the desire to be just to them that have proceeded some arrangements by the present Commissioners—such as the requirement of admission money from exhibitors—which have ap-

Peared measures of scant justice to others.

Architectural history of the present building there is none The building of '51 was designed by a gardener, that of '62 is the less sightly contrivance of a captain in the Royal Engineers, who, though it is desired that the greater part of this year's building be retained for future exhibitions, has been allowed to inflict upon London and its visitors, as an International Shed adorned with gigantic cucumber frames, the most unsightly edifice in Europe. It should be clearly understood by every stranger to London, that, whatever may be our shortcomings in taste, English architects are entirely inno-cent of this abomination of brick which has been forced on an unwilling public. The main building, without the annexes, "may be secured," says Captain Fowke, "for 430,000l.," and the profits of future exhibitions will, he suggests, " yield sufficient funds to complete certain portions with decoration, and thus afford monuments of the progress of national art and taste. Like the cathedrals of old their completion must be a work extending over many years." In the interests of national art and taste the desirable thing must be, not the completion, but the demolition of the building as a public eyesore, beyond all redemption though we crust its walls with sculpture and fresco. It is the sow's ear of the town, and Captain Fowke may invite us in vain to make a silk purse out of it. Captain Fowke's first plan included a hall 500 feet long, 250 wide, and 220 high, twice as high as the transept of the Exhibition of 1851 (the nave of the building opened this week, as it has been modified in design, is but 100 feet high), and he designed for his central dome an oval of 500 feet in longest diameter. The great dome had to be effaced from the plan. The lesser domes that accompanied it were enlarged, and the result we see in a couple of glass domes 250 feet high and 160 in diameter, at each end of a nave 85 feet wide, 100 feet high, and 800 feet long. On each side of the nave there has been furnished by the design of Captain Fowke free, ample, and well-lighted space. Of the whole building it is just to remember that having granted its total want of architec-tural merit, it is a marvel of shed-making for a given purpose. Everywhere we find the utmost attainable amount of welllighted and serviceable space, with galleries simply designed, unobstructive and easy of access. As an engineer Captain Fowke has achieved an absolute and great success. From a pamphlet by himself, Some Account of the Buildings designed by Francis Fowke, Capt. R.E., for the International Exhibition of 1869 and Francis Description of the Works tion of 1862, and Future Decennial Exhibitions of the Works of Art and Industry (Chapman and Hall), published last year while the works were in progress, we will, in justice to the designer, take his own explanation of his meaning.

The buildings provide on a large scale for four objects :- I. Picture

as the Gallery at the Louvre at Paris.

The passage from end to end of this great Picture Gallery is uninterrupted, although the entrance is in the centre of it. The construction is of substantial brick-work. The piera at the entrance are 14 feet wide and 7 feet thick; and the foundations throughout are of concrete, 5 feet thick. The walls are lined with wood, and pictures may be hung if desired to a height of 30 feet. The lighting is on the principles so successfully demonstrated in the Sheepshanks Gallery, which was the first public gallery perfectly lighted by day and gas light. These principles require that the quantity of light should he as great as possible, be subject to control, and obtained from above: and that the rays from the skylight incident on the pictures should in no case he reflected by their varnished surfaces, so pictures should in no case he reflected by their varnished surfaces, so as to strike the eye of a spectator while standing at a convenient distance for examining the pictures. The inflexibility of these principles and the necessity for perfect ventilation have regulated the architectural treatment of the present structure: as the light must come from the top, and the pictures must hang on the walls, there could therefore be no fenestral treatment in the upper wells. The greatest damage has been done to pictures by want of proper venti-lation; the miaema from crowds is most injurious, if not effectually removed. In this Gallery ample provision has been made for ventilation in the only right and effective places. Not to waste valuable space, a floor has been provided beneath the Picture Galleries, and this must be lighted from the sides. Given therefore these conditions of lighting and ventilation and economy of space, as principles which must not be impaired by any considerations of architectural design, it would be interesting to see produced a better atructural design for realising them than the present. Time will show how it may be decorated. The principal Gallery is intended to receive the largest-

Having speculated on the future possible exterior decora-tion of his Picture Gallery, which is the part of the building that will certainly be permanent, Captain Fowke turns to the Industrial Buildings,

Constructed chiefly of iron, timber, and glass. They consist of the following parts: Two duodecagonal domes, which are 160 feet in diameter and 250 feet high, and are the largest of ancient and modern times. The dome of the Pantheon is 142 feet in diameter and 70 feet high; the dome in the Baths of Caracalla was 111 feet; Bruneleschi's, at Florence, is 139 feet in diameter and 133 feet high; the dome of St Peter's is 158 feet in diameter and 263 feet high from the dome of St Peter's is 158 feet in diameter and 263 feet high from the external plinth; the dome of St Paul's Cathedral is 112 feet in diameter and 215 feet high. The domes are of glass, with an outer and inner gallery. It has been proposed to erect one of Messrs Chance's dioptric lights at the top of one of them, and to illuminate it at night. The vista from dome to dome, through the nave, is 1,070 feet. Each of the domes springs from the intersections of the nave with the two transepts. The nave and transepts are 100 feet high and 85 feet wide; the nave is 800 feet long, and the transepts are each about 635 feet long, including the domes. They are lighted on both sides by clerestory windows upwards of 25 feet high, and would reach a mile if extended. The roof will thus be water-tight, which a glass roof can hardly be made. The solid roofs also invite decoration within and without. The building will be much cooler in summer and warmer in winter than a merely glass building. The in summer and warmer in winter than a merely glass building. The nave, which runs east and west, will thus have a north light, undimmed by blinds, the value of which any one having any knowledge of art fully understands. At 25 feet from the ground a gallery runs at each side of the nave and transepts. The level of the ground is five feet below that of the surrounding roads. By a happy conception, Captain Fowke has used this condition to obtain a most picturesque feature at each end. Instead of descending into the building upon entering, the visitor ascends two steps to a great platform or dais under each dome, and then may descend into the nave and transepts by three noble flights of steps, each 80 feet wide, which and transepts by three notic hights of steps, each outget wide, which lend themselves to most decorative arrangements, or he may ascend into the galleries. The entrance is therefore made on a mezzanine, as it were, of the building. There is more than a mile and a half of upper galleries, some 50 feet and some 25 feet wide; two courts, each 250 feet by 86 feet; two courts, each 250 feet by 86 feet; two central courts—that at the north 150 feet by 86, that at the south 150 feet by 150 feet. All these glass courts are 50 feet high, and lighted from above. These courts will be the only portions which at all resemble the Crystal Palace.

The Refreshment Halls, 300 feet long and 75 wide, which overlook the Horticultural Gardens, are, with the two arcades, about 1,500 feet long and 25 wide, to be permanent. The annexes, about 1,000 feet long on each side of the Horticultural Gardens, one of them varied with courts open to the

air, are light, temporary structures.

The laying out of the works commenced on the 9th of March last year, and the whole building was erected in a twelvemonth.

THE OPENING CEREMONIAL.

Everything combined on Thursday to make the second Great International Exhibition a perfect success. The day dawned brightly and brilliantly, but rain fell heavily till about eight o'clock, when the clouds cleared away, and thenceforward the weather was as brilliant as possible. Detachments of police began to make their appearance in the streets near the Exhibition about nine o'clock, but long before that hour files of carriages stretched far away to Knightsbridge in one direction, and across the Park in another. For nearly an hour the character of the gathering remained unchanged, though the lines of carriages doubled and lengthened, and the crowd at the doors deepened. There are two great avenues leading to the building, one from the south and east by Piccadilly and Hyde-park corner, which divides itself into the Knightsbridge and Brompton "narrows," and one from the north-east crossing Hyde Park, by which carriages from Bayswater and the Marble Arch make Galleries, which require to be solid structures, secure from all accidents of weather, extremely well ventilated, and lighted at the top; II. Ample Spaces of different forms, and lighted in different ways, for the Exhibition of Works of Industry, arranged in Courts and Galleries; III. Platforms and wide Passages, for Ceremonials and Which announced that the time for opening the doors had arrived both sides of the road were densely thronged with The Picture Galleries occupy three sides of a quadrangle. The largest Gallery is in Cromwell Road: this is 1,150 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 50 feet high above the ground-floor; being about as long as the Gallery at the Louvre at Paris. the green sward, luxuriating in the first genuine, if rather sultry, breath of summer. The line was kept by patrols furnished by the 2nd Life Guards, the 5th Lancers, and the Royal Horse Guards. By their exertions and that of the mounted police a free circulation was kept up along this route during the day, and the processions from Buckingham Palace and the Mansion House respectively were little. if at all, delayed. But those who took the lower road by Hydepark corner had their patience sorely tried. From an early hour "blocks" appeared to be the rule, and locomotion the exception. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the great mass of distinguished visitors began to reach South Kensington. In all the varied and gorgeous colourings of French, Austrian, Russian, Bavarian, Saxon, and other Enropean Embassies, in the less dazzling, but still rich and diversified garb of private households, a rapid and bewildering succession of equipages swarmed up, to the western dome chiefly, and deposited their occupants. The Haitian Embassy and the Japanese Ambassadors were the objects of greatest interest to the spectators. At the western door also entered the Civic procession, headed by the Lord Mayor, which came by Cheapside, Newsgate street, and Holborn hill. The entrance in Cromwell road had been reserved specially for the Boyal Commissioners, for members of the British Royal family, and

their swords and helmets were to be seen. One very beautiful horse resented the pressure, not by any vicious or clumsy means, but by a manœuvre peculiar to itself. Rearing as nearly as possible straight up, it pushed out its forelegs in the direction of the crowd as easily and gracefully as if drawing on a glove, and having induced them to keep at a respectful distance, dropped down into its former position. Shortly after half-past twelve o'clock the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary arrived and were received with a Royal salute. On alighting they were met and conducted to their places by Earl Granville, the Duke of Buckingham, and others of the Exhibition Commissioners. At one o'clock precisely the carriages conveying the Royal Commissioners deputed by her Majesty to open the Exhibition reached the same entrance, having proceeded in procession from Buckingham Palace. They were received with military honours. Lord Palmerston descended from his carriage with difficulty, but no sooner had he alighted than he engaged in earnest conversation with the assembled Exhibition Commissioners. Recent suffering be-trayed itself in Lord Derby's face, and he walked rather lame, leaning on a stick. Immediately following the Royal Commissioners were the royal carriages containing the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Oscar of Sweden, with their respective suites. The Crown Prince was very warmly cheered. By half-past twelve the doors were closed against Granville had been one of the first among the distinguished any but privileged persons. Outside the building the crowd, personages to enter the procession court, when he was most under the influence of fine weather, were patient and good-humoured. There was a vast assemblage in the Exhibition road, where the strains of the orchestra and choir were faintly heard. The Hallelujah Chorus was listened to attentively, and the well-known strains of the National Anthem followed by cheers inside told that the crowning act

The ceremonial within the building was the grandest, best managed, and most imposing public pageant which has been seen in this country for years; and, considering all that had to be done at the very last moment, it is wonderful how complete was every arrangement. There is still some work to accomplish before the Exhibition can be said to be fairly finished, but it is marvellous how so little remains to do. It was at one time intended to admit the general visitors as soon as ever they chose to present themselves at the doors, and in this anticipation a very large number of carriages were drawn up before nine o'clock, extending in a line completely round the building up the Exhibition road, and far past Knightsbridge. But at nine o'clock it was not possible to admit the visitors. Many came early who had vouchers for the reserved seats, and many of the most distinguished rank, who had reserved seats, but who, from some unfortunate contretemps, had not received their vouchers, came early also, but found the doors inexorably closed to all. The temporary exclusion of these important arrivals would have given rise to deep dissatisfaction, but for the kindness and care of the Executive Staff, who, amid all their worry, found time for little acts of courtesy, and who broke the rules wholesale and smuggled in official personness who might at home the support of the state of the support of smuggled in official personages who might otherwise have found considerable difficulty in effecting their entrance in time. In this manner gradually and stealthily as they slowly filtered through the lines of police, who could not be shown and stealthily as they slowly filtered through the lines of police, who could not be shown and stealthily as they slowly filtered through the lines of police, who could not be shown and stealthily as they slowly filtered through the lines of police. The Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Lord Mayor of Lo filtered through the lines of police, who could not or would not read the rules, a tolerable sprinkling of visitors entered before ten o'clock. But by then, also, a still greater number were waiting at the doors which everybody wanted to open; only as a matter of course no one had the keys save the usual mythical Inspector of Police, who was not to be found even by his most indefatigable subordinates. To all inquiries the same answer was returned: he had just "gone round," and was certain to be back "in a minute," which every one conversant with public ceremonies knew at once to mean that the authorities were not quite prepared for the visit of the public just then. It was nearly eleven before the much sought for Inspector with the keys of the doors was at last found, and they were opened, and then, indeed, the building filled with a marvellous rapidity. Gradually the crowd occupied every nook and corner, and the huge orchestra budded forth in colours as the fair members of the choir took their seats, till at last the whole of this great amphitheatre was as beautiful as a prize bank of azaleas at a flower-show. The bands of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Fusilier Guards were stationed at the western dome, but at the eastern end all the real attractions were centred. Here came the invited visitors some of the greatest names in the arts, sciences, and manutothe reserved seats, some, though a small minority, in unifactures of the country. The various colonies and dependent of the carry in the carry visitors of distinction before proceeding to their starting-post from "Procession Court." None were admitted within the area on the dais platform itself except in uniform of some kind, and, as the latitude was very great, the variety in fashion and colour was almost infinite. The ten thousand hues of the ladies' spring dresses formed a rich mass of colouring, on which the rays of the sun played with a wonderfully brilliant effect, and the gay robes and gold chains of office displayed by some of the provincial mayors contributed very materially to the splendours of the scene. The rule as to uniforms was inexorable. The Japanese Ambassadors were of course the objects of unmeasured curiosity. Their dresses were plain in colour, but rich in material. They were the two swords which in their land are the highest insignia of aristocracy. Under the western dome also were mayors and corporate dignities, refulgent in many-coloured robes. There were Greeks,

strained within rational limits; now it surged forward, and time. To these, also, others, of not more importance, but swallowed up members of the cavalry singly, so that only greater magnificence, came in fast. Mr Drummond Wolff, their swords and helmets were to be seen. One very beauti- in virtue of his office as Commissioner from the Ionian Islands, was for a time the observed of all observers, till Count Waldstein and Count Szechenyi came upon the scene in full Hungarian costumes—the latter all in black, and the former in most picturesque garments of the same fashion, but with a perfect breastwork of turquoises round him. The Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Buccleuch, Mr Disraeli, Mr Lowe, Sir C. Wood, Mr Gladstone, the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor came within a few minutes of each other. Then there was a pause during which the personsges in the embryo procession had nothing to do but to criticise the tinted marble statues sent by Gibson from Rome, which were right in front of them, and facing the great skeleton of Benson's half-finished clock. At half-past twelve o'clock all reserved seats left till then unoccupied were thrown open to the visitors, and in the midst of the bustle consequent thereon it was discovered that there was an unpleasant congregation of workmen upon the roof, who were busily engaged in taking out the panes of glass from the sashes and inserting their heads in lieu of them, in order to get a better view into the interior. So "authorities" were despatched forthwith to disperse as much as possible the unnecessary crowds of lookers-on from such a dangerous point of view; and this last clearance made, all only awaited the arrival of the Special Royal Commissioners to commence the ceremonial Toyal in the day's ceremonial was accomplished. The cheers were immediately echoed, and again and again repeated with interest; and the Horse Artillery, stationed on the site of the whole undertaking." At a quarter-past one a shrill blast from the trumpeters of the Life Guards, which the Exhibition of 1851, fired a royal salute at the same moment. north and south, a wide space had been railed off, which served as a path through the dense crowd, and, turning to the left, the pageant moved towards the western dome, where the opening part of the ceremonial was to take place. The following was the order of the procession:

Trumpeters of the Life Guards in State uniforms. Contractors' Superintendents.
Superintendents of Exhibition arrangements. Her Msjesty's Commissioners' Superintendents of Building Works.

Contractors and Architect.

Council of Horticultural Society, and Secretary. Council of the Society of Arts, and Secretary.

A Deputation of Ten Guarantors of the Exhibition.

Assistant-Secretary to her Majesty's Commissioners for 1862.

Secretary of Finance Committee. Financial Officer. Members of the Building Committee, and Secretary.

Special Commissioner for Juries, and Secretary. Chairmen of Juries. Acting Commissioners for Colonies, Dependencies, &c. Foreign Acting Commissioners.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow. The Lord Mayor of York.
The Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Lord Provost of E inburgh

Her Majesty's Commissioners for 1851, and Secretary. Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, and

Secretary.

Her Majesty's Ministers.

Her Majesty's Ministers.

Her Majesty'a Special Commissioners for the Opening.

His Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia.

The Duke of Cambridge as he passed along was loudly cheered, and Lord Palmerston and Lord Derby, who on this occasion appeared in close conjunction, were also warmly received. On a raised dais under the western dome had been erected a magnificent canopy, and underneath were ranged chairs of State for the Queen's Commissioners—the Duke of Cambridge taking the centre, with the Prince of Prussia on his right and Prince Oscar of Sweden on his left. In the glittering crowd beneath were grouped together in a glowing mass every variety of uniform, and stretching away behind was the rich perspective of the nave, with the vast expanse the earth were represented; and there, too, were the delegates of all great nations. In the persons of the Commissioners of 1851 the great exemplar of these peaceful contests was commemorated, and additional weight and solemnity were added to the occasion by the presence of the chief leaders of the State. When his Royal Highness and the other Commissioners had taken their seats, Earl Granville, who, and his colleagues, were grouped immediately in front of the dais, advanced, and handed to the Duke of Cambridge the following address, of which his speech was a brief summary:

May it please your Royal Highness and my Lords Commissioners:

—We, the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, humbly beg leave to approach her Majesty through you, her illustrious representatives on this occasion, with the assurance of our devotion to her Majesty's throne and royal person.

Turks Albanians, Parsees, and Persians, all more or less embroidered and enriched, Hungarians and Highlanders, Swedes and Orientals—great men of almost every clime and creed and costume. Compared with '51 the mere spectacle was as much more gorgeous as the Exhibition itself is better.

The first scattered elements of the procession began to assemble in the South Court shortly before twelve. Mr Fairbairn, Sir C. Dilke, the Duke of Buckingham, and Mr Sandford were each in their places long before the appointed time, showing no traces of having been up the night before, and though last, not least, among the hardest of hard workers were Mr Kelk and Messrs C. and T. Lucas, probably the only three men in the kingdom who could have executed the huge work with which they were entrusted within the allotted And first of all it is our melancholy duty to convey to her Majesty

When we commenced our duties, and until a recent period, we ventured to look forward to the time when it might be our great privilege to address her Msjesty in person this day, and to show to her Majesty within these walls the evidence which this Exhibition affords of the soundness of the opinion originally entertained by his Royal Highness—evidence furnished alike by the increased extent of the Exhibition, by the eagerness with which all classes of the community have sought to take part in it, and by the large expenditure incurred by individual exhibitors for the better display of their produce and machinery. We can now only repeat the assurance of our sympathy with her Msjesty in that bereavement which deprives this inaugural ceremony of her royal presence; and whilst bearing mournful testimony to the loss of that invaluable assistance which his Royal Highness was so ready at all times to extend to us, we have to offer the Queen our dutiful thanks for the interest evinced by her Majesty in this undertaking, by commanding your Royal Highness

offer the Queen our dutiful thanks for the interest evinced by her Majesty in this undertaking, by commanding your Royal Highness and your Lordships to represent her Majesty on this occasion.

Our respectful thanks are also due to their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Presidents of the Commissions for those countries, for the honour which their Royal Highnesses have done us in coming to England for the purpose of attending this ceremony. In the attendance of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia we recognise a cordial deference to the wishes of our Sovereign, and a tribute of affection to the memory of his illustrious and beloved father-in-law.

It now becomes our duty to submit to her Majesty a short statement of the circumstances connected with the realisation of the scheme for holding a second great International Exhibition in this country, the necessary powers for conducting which were conferred upon us by the Charter of Incorporation graciously granted to us by her Majesty in the month of February, 1861.

In the years 1858 and 1859 the Society of Arts, a body through whose exertions the Exhibition of 1851 in great measure originated, had taken preliminary measures for the purpose of ascertaining whether a sufficiently strong feeling existed in favour of a decennial repetition of that great experiment to justify an active prosecution of

repetition of that great experiment to justify an active prosecution of the scheme. Although the result was stated by the Society of Arts to be satisfactory, the outbreak of hostilities at that moment on the

to be satisfactory, the outbreak of hostilities at that moment on the Continent necessarily put a stop to further proceedings.

The restoration of peace in the summer of 1859, however, enabled the consideration of the question to be resumed, although at a period so late as to render it necessary that the Exhibition should be deferred till the present year; and the Society of Arts obtained a decisive proof of the existence of a general desire for a second great exhibition in the most satisfactory form, namely, the signatures of upwards of 1,100 individuals for various sums of from 100% to 10,000%, and amounting in the whole to no less than 450,000%, to a guarantee deed for raising the funds needed for the conduct of the Exhibition.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1951 and 64.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, mindful of the source from which their property and their continued existence as a corporate body arose, and of one of their earliest decisions, that any profits that might be derived from that Exhibition should be applied "to purposes strictly in connexion with the ends of the Exhibition, or for the establishment of similar Exhibitions for the future," withor for the establishment of similar Exhibitions for the future," without hesitation placed at our disposal, free of all charge, a space of nearly seventeen acres on their Kensington Gore estate, which was at first considered sufficient, for the purposes of the Exhibition, but to which at a subsequent period a further area of upwards of eight acres (being all the land which could be made available for those purposes) was added on our application, when the original space proved to be insufficient. For this grant of a site we have to express our thanks.

To the Governments of Foreign States and of her Majesty's Colonies our acknowledgments are justly due for the manner in which, with even greater unanimity than in 1851, they have responded to the appeal made to them to assist in this undertaking. In this cordial co-operation we find another proof that the time had arrived when a repetition of the Exhibition of 1851 had become desirable in the common interests of all nations.

the common interests of all nations.

A similar tribute is due from us to those of her Majesty's subjects who appear as exhibitors, or who have placed at our disposal many valuable works to illustrate the various branches of British Art, and in this respect our grateful thanks are especially due to her Majesty.

The arrangement and design of the building is such that the exhibited articles have been generally arranged in three great divisions:

1. Fine arts, in the galleries especially provided for that depart-

2. Raw materials, manufactures, and agricultural machinery, in the main building and the eastern annex.

3. Machinery requiring steam or water power for its effectual dis-

3. Machinery requiring steam or water power for its effectual display, in the western annex.

Within these divisions the classification adopted is in most respects similar to that employed in 1851, the British and colonial articles being kept separate from those sent by foreign countries, and each country having its own portion of the several departments allotted to it. The catalogues now presented by us for the purpose of submission to her Most Gracious Majesty will be found to contain all the necessary particulars respecting the articles exhibited.

In the selection and arrangement of many of the more important branches of the Exhibition we have been materially assisted by the cordial co-operation and advice of persons of all ranks in various local, class, trade, and other committees, whose services we gratefully acknowledge.

acknowledge.

Following the principle adopted in the case of the Exhibition of 1851, we have decided that prizes, in the form of medals, shall be given in all the classes of the Exhibition, except those in the Fine Arts section; such medals, however, being of one kind only, namely, Rewards for Merit, without any distinction of degree. Those medals will be awarded by juries appointed for the several classes, and composed of both British and foreign members.

We are happy to be able to acquaint her Majesty that foreign nations have selected persons of high distinction in science and industry to act as jurors; and we have to bear testimony to the cordial readiness with which eminent manufacturers of this country and

readiness with which eminent manufacturers of this country and other persons distinguished in the State, as well as in the various branches of science and art, have consented to serve as jurors, and accept the responsibilities and labour entailed upon them by so doing. We feel assured that the eminence of the jurors, both foreign and British, thus selected, will satisfy exhibitors that the objects displayed by them will be examined by competent as well as by impartial judges. It is certain that the meeting of so many leading men on such a duty, from all parts of the world, must exercise a favourable such a duty, from all parts of the world, must exercise a favourable influence on agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, by disseminating valuable and practical information respecting the condition of science and industry in their several countries, as well as by making known to all that which they need, and that which they can supply.

The articles now exhibited will show that the period which has elapsed since 1861, although twice interrupted by European wars, has been marked by a progress previously unexampled, in science, art, and manufacture.

art, and manufacture.

It is our earnest prayer that the International Exhibition of 1862, now about to be inaugurated, and which it is our privilege to conduct, may form no unworthy link in that chain of International Exhibitions with which must ever be connected the honoured name of her Majesty's Illustrious Consort.

The Duke of Cambridge replied in a loud and clear voice, which was distinctly audible at a considerable distance:

"We cannot perform the duty which the Queen has done us the honour to commit to us as her Majesty's representatives on this oc-

casion without expressing our 'heartfelt regret that this inaugural ceremony is deprived of her Majesty's presence by the sad bereavement which has overwhelmed the nation with universal sorrow. We share most sincerely your feelings of deep sympathy with her Majesty in the grievous affliction with which the Almighty has seen fit to visit her Majesty and the whole people of this realm. It is impossible to contemplate the spectacle this day presented to our view without being painfully reminded how great a loss we have all sustained in the illustrious Prince with whose name the first Great International Exhibition was so intimately connected, and whose enlarged views and enlightened judgment wers conspicuous in his appreciation of the country. We are commanded by the Queen to assure you of the warm interest which her Majesty cannot fail to take in this Exhibition, and of her Majesty's carnest which she are all over the building. There must have been at this time 25,000 people in the Exhibition; but, except in the passages and of her Majesty's carnest which she that its success may amply fulfil the intentions and expectations with which it was projected, and may richly reward the zeal and energy, aided by the cordial cooperation of distinguished men of various countries, by which it has been carried into execution. We heartily join in the prayer that the International Exhibition of 1862, beyond largely conducing to present enjoyment and instruction, will be hereafter recorded as an important link in the chain of International Exhibitions, by which the nations of the world may be drawn together in the noblest rivalry, and from which they may mutually derive the greatest advantages."

This concluded the portion of the ceremony which was projected to take allow the cartied in the seal and energy, aided by the Carlos and the seal and energy, aided by the cordial to take in this week's Examine.]

[A mark (*) is attached to the Events discussed or more fully narrated in this week's Examine.]

This concluded the portion of the ceremony which was appointed to take place under the eastern dome, and the procession slowly unwound itself, and proceeded in the same order as before down the nave. As it moved off the bands of the Foot Guards, stationed on the western platform, played Handel's "March" in Scipio, but when it had advanced well out of ear-shot the pipers of the Fusilier Guards, who closed the rear, struck up a pibroch which might have been very appropriate, but scarcely seemed to be appreciated by those near enough to suffer all its shrillness. Under the eastern dome, where the vast concourse of distinguished visitors not dome, where the vast concourse of distinguished visitors not officially engaged in the ceremony had long been congregated, a daïs had been erected hard by the Majolica fountain, where the Queen's Commissioners took their seats on the chairs of State provided for them. Of the ceremonial music the main feature was the overture by M. Meyerbeer, rich in variety of expression, and appealing everywhere with the energy of genius to the soul as well as to the ear.

The music applied by Dr Sterndale Bennett to the ode by Mr Tennyson which we published last week, produced a chorale of much musical value, but it was not the poetry of sound following poetry of sense. The treatment was skilful, scientific, but conventional. The female and male voices scientific, but conventional. The female and male voices were distributed and alternated rightly and effectively, but only as no good musician, without aid from the light of genius, could have failed to apply them. The poet had written for the musician; it is impossible not to read the ode without feeling that it was deliberately planned to give occasion to the full musical expression that it has, we think, failed to receive. It is not fair, perhaps, while hearing Dr Sterndale Bennett's rendering of the three exquisite lines, "O silent father." &c., to dream of the music through which "O silent father," &c., to dream of the music through which Mendelssohn would have known how to give them utterance. Dr Bennett's music was very good, but wholly uninspired. The freshest and truest part of his chorale was the rendering

The freshest and truest part of his chorale was the rendering of the three lines that begin "O ye the wise who think," and we may include in the praise also the preceding couplet.

M. Auber's March, the other new contribution to the music of the day, was entirely graceful and pleasant. Of the performances of the band of 800, and of the chorus of 2,000, praise cannot be too emphatic. Every word from the two thousand voices came forth clear and musical, the word and the masic wars one and there was no need of books for those the music were one, and there was no need of books for those of the great audience who sat or stood anywhere within fair

After the conclusion of the special music the Bishop of London, with much fervency of manner, read the following prayer :

Drayer:

O Lord, we thank Thee for all the benefits Thou hast bestowed upon us: for our national prosperity, and the blessings given to each of us in our own homes. O Lord, we would call to mind on this solemn day that in Thy mercy Thou hast not forgotten judgment. Thou temperest our rejoicing with sorrow. Thou givest years of quiet enjoyment, and in a moment removest the blessings Thou hast lent. us, when Thou seest that the trial is for our good. Grant us and all for whom we pray to remember how Thy hand has been upon us, and how this bright day, long joyfully looked forward to, has risen at last not without a dark cloud. Teach us, Lord, to bear our trials as the correction of a father's love, and grant us, following the examples Thou hast set before us, to work while life lasts, both more bealously and with more singleness of purpose as in Thy sight.

O Thou who of old didst create the heavens and the earth, and didst separate the dry land and the gathering together of the waters: who didst cause the surface of our globe at first to bring forth abundantly of its hidden stores, and by Thy providence ever since hast watched over and blessed its increase: O Thou who hast hild up wealth in the deep foundations of the earth and the secret caves of the sea: Thou who hast filled land and water and air with precious things that minister to man's enjoyment: look down we beseech Thee this day on us who would dedicate these treasures to Thy service.

O Thou who at first didst form man's hody and heaths into his.

The Patrie believes that General Goyon.

The Patrie believes that General Goyon has arrived in Paris, and states that General Hagues will take the commsnd at Rome ad interim.

The King, now at Naples, visited the theatre, and was received to the King. The district of Avellino and other provinces have seen signed.

M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador to the King. The decree of an amnesty at Naples.

The district of Avellino and other provinces have seen signed.

O Thou who of old didst create the heavens and th

O Thou who at first didst form man's body, and breathe into his nostrils the breath of life: who hast given him the seeing eye and the skilful hand, and all the endowments of reason and of taste:

the skilful hand, and all the endowments of reason and of taste: grant that we may consecrate all to Thee.

O Thou who hast assigned to all the various tribes of Earth the appointed place of their habitation, marking out for each its peculiar task; and yet hast encouraged men to go down to the sea in ships, and brave the dangers of the great waters, that they may bear the good things of one climate to another: bless that interchange of Thy gifts which we seek in this Building to advance.

O Thou everlasting Father, who hast made of one blood all the nations that dwell on earth, remove all barriers that obstruct our union; look down upon this gathering from divers countries, and bless it to spread the Gospel of Thy Son.

O Thou eternal Son of God, the Prince of heaven, in whose heavenly kingdom they shall no mcre hurt nor destroy, for no evil passions there shall enter, foster amongst us we pray Thee all kindly arts of peace, banish from Earth all unholy strife, and stir the nations to a generous rivalry for good.

to a generous rivalry for good.

O Thou blessed Spirit of holiness and love, so rule our hearts that mankind may be united in one brotherhood through Jesus Christ, that as members one of another we may labour everywhere, each in

his degree, to minister to the wants of all.

O God the Father, hear our prayers through Jesus Christ our Lord. After the close of the prayer the Hallelujah Chorus was sung more effectively perhaps than it was ever sung before, and with this the religious part of the ceremony came to a conclusion. The Duke of Cambridge then rose, and in a loud voice said, "By command of the siege of Nauplia has returned."

Sometical to the division of the succession to the throne of Greece (?)

26.—The blockade of the Gulf of Argos has been raised by the Government. The soldiers who received amnesty have been returned into the royal army. The corps d'armée employed in the siege of Nauplia has returned.

April 18.—Southern accounts state that the Federals have attacked Forts Jackson and Phillip, which guard the approaches to New

The Richmond Despatch publishes a telegram from General Beauregard, stating that he was entrenched at Corinth, prepared to defy the Federals, whatever numbers they might bring against him.

President Davis is reported to be in command at Yorktown.*

The Confederates had made a sortie in strong force, with the object of turning the left flank of the Federal army.

General M'Clellan telegraphs to the Federal Government that the Confederates were repulsed by General Smith.

The Federal gunboats have shelled Yorktown without effect.*

General Banks has advanced to Newmonthst

General Banks has advanced to Newmarkst.

Federal accounts confirm the capture of Fort Pulaski, with forty-seven guns and a quantity of ammunition, after thirty hours' bom-bardment. The loss on both sides was only one man killed and three

The Norfolk Day Book thinks that the French Minister's visit to Richmond is fraught with grave significance, and adds, "The South will not tolerate any diplomacy which places the Confederates beyond the pale of public law, and attempts in their waters to ignore their very nationality." This observation is supposed to refer to the Confederate flag not being saluted.*

The Confederates have been defested at Apache Pass, near Santa Fé, New Mexico, by Colonel Slough. Their loss amounts to 400 killed and wounded.

The Merrimac remains at Norfolk, repairing damages caused by

the bursting of her large gun.
A great battle is anticipated at Rudes Hill.

April 3.—The Paris evening journals of Tuesday publish a despatch from Vera Cruz, dated April 3, stating that France, not approving the convention of Soledad, the French troops at Tehuacan would return to Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., and set out again for the city of Mexico on the 15th inst.*

According to the same despatch, Admiral Jurien de la Gravière was to take possession of the forts along the coasts.*

A perfectly good understanding existed between Admiral Jurien de la Gravière and General Lorencez.

The health of the troops was good. Anarchy was increasing at

ITALY: April 28.—A great conspiracy has been discovered at Milan among the soldiers of the old Neapolitan army. It is asserted that the clergy had supplied them with arms and money. The population is agitated
The King arrived at Naples at 4.30 p.m. to day, escorted by three
Italian and four French frigates. His Majesty was saluted by the
cannon of the forts, of the squadron, and of three English frigates.
On landing he received the Syndic of the city, and passed through

the streets in an open carriage, everywhere welcomed with enthusiasm.

M. Benedetti and Sir James Hudson, the French and English ambassadors to the Italian Court, have left Turin for Naples.

29-The Presse and the Opinion Nationale of to-day announce

The King will proceed next week to Palermo.

The whole Neapolitan Royal family have left Rome for Porto Anzio. They have dined with the Pope. His Holiness will return to Rome on Saturday next.*

FRANCE:

May 1.—Further reinforcements of troops and supplies of war material are to be despatched to Mexico.

May 2.—The Moniteur publishes a letter from Mexico commenting upon the intolerable conduct of the Mexican Government and the probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the city of Mexico.

SWITZERLAND: May 1.—According to the favourable declaration of the Japanese Government, the Federal Council has given orders that a Swiss embassy shall be despatched to Japan as early as possible.

April 25.—Letters from Athens of this date state that England has refused to receive the insurgents of Nauplia in the Ionian Islands. The commander of the French corvette Euménide, on his part, insisted The commander of the French corvette Euménide, on his part, insisted upon their throwing their weapons into the sea before embarking, which was done. The 400 insurgents who remained at Nauplia have been sent to Tyrynthe. The Greek Minister of War is at Nauplia. The arsenal, which contained 30,000 percussion guns, was found empty. The town and country are being searched to endeavour to recover at least some of them. Prince Louis, the eldest son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, the brother and heir presumptive of King Otho, has consented to embrace the Greek faith, and to accept the succession to the throng of Greece (?)

News from Athens states that the King has ordered the establishment of a national guard on the Belgian principle.

The Greek Chambers have been convoked for the 7th of May.

THE HERZEGOVINA:

April 17.—Dervish Pacha has determined to defend himself in Albania. The Bashi Bazouks have deserted Hassem Pacha. The Montenegrins have taken Ljeskopoglie, and are cannonading Zaibjak. A skirmish has taken place at Zubzi. Luca Vucalovitch is concentrating his forces at Stolzi.

26.—Omar Pacha has sent his physician to the Prince of Montenegro, proposing the recognition of the complete autonomy of the Herzegovina by the Porte.

The Prince of Montenegra has accepted all the articles of the

The Prince of Montenegro has accepted all the articles of the ultimatum sent to him by Omar Pacha.

The Montenegrins, however, still remain in the Herzegovina.

April 30.—The Vienna papers of to-day publish a telegram from Ragusa, according to which Hussein Pachs, having attacked the insurgents, had been defeated, with a loss of 2,000 men, 1,000 horses, four pieces of cannon, and large quantities of ammunition and provisions.

TURKEY:

April 27.—France, supported by Russia, has formally protested against the invasion of Montenegro by the Turkish troops. The frontier consequently will not be crossed.

Negotiations are in progress for the marriage of the Sultan's niece with the son of the Bey of Tunis.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected at Constantinople on the 4th of May.

PORTUGAL:

April 30.—Disturbances have taken place near Oporto respecting the new taxes. Three hundred armed men attacked the collector's house, and burned his papers. The disturbances were afterwards

May 1.—The King has officially announced his approaching marriage. The new Ministry is finally consolidated.

PRUSSIA:

April 26 .- The semi-official Allgemeine Preussische (Stern) Zeitung of to-day says:
"The estimates for the public income and expenditure are to be

published in future in the official Gesetzsammburg at the commencement of the fiscal year, with a view to serving as a guide to the administration. His Majesty has decided that the budget for 1863 shall be laid before the next Chamber at the same time as the budget

"A more detailed statement of the income and expenditure of both budgets has been likewise determined upon, as the requisite arrangements can be accomplished by the period fixed for the assembling of the Chamber."4

April 29.—In consequence of the preliminary assemblies held by the electors of Berlin, who had been returned in the primary elections, the re-election of all the Deputies who represented Berlin in the last Chamber, with the exception of M. Kühne, is considered certain.* POLAND:

April 29.—To-day being the anniversary of the Emperor of Russia's birthday, the official Dziennik of Warsaw publishes a decree exempting the working classes from paying the class tax during the

Another decree records an amnesty to eighty-nine convicted persons, among whom are Messrs Bialtobrzeski, Otto Schlenker, and Hiszpanski, and commutes the sentences of fourteen persons, among whom is the printer, Maciejewski Kramstück. AUSTRIA:

April 26.—At a Ministerial Council, presided over by the Emperor, to-day, the adoption, as a principle, of Ministerial responsibility has been resolved upon.

The reduction to be made in the Austrian army will amount to

8,000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry.

RUSSIA:

April 29.—The Journal de St Pétersbourg of to-day publishes an

April 29.—The following is a summary: "In order to Imperial Ukase, of which the following is a summary: "In order to place the currency upon a firmer basis, it has been considered necessary to commence taking gradual steps to enable the State Bank to undertake the exchange of its notes (credit billets) for cash. For this purpose the five per cent. loan of fifteen millions sterling in coupons of 501. to 1,0001. sterling has been negotiated by the houses of Messrs Rothschild of Paris and London. The interest on this loan will be paid at Paris, London, Frankfort, and Amsterdam. Notice of the conversion of the interest of the loan cannot be effected before the expiration of the interest of the loan cannot be effected before the expiration of twenty years. The amount coming in will be placed at the disposal of the State Bank. The notes withdrawn from circulation are to be immediately burnt. Even at present the State Bank is only empowered to issue notes in return for cash for the purpose of exchanging old for new notes. As soon as the contracting of the loan shall be secured, the Minister of Finance will submit to the Emperor propositions for the gradual exchange of notes for gold.

May 1.—The Journal de St Pétersbourg contains the appointment of Prince Gortschakoff as Vice-Chancellor of the empire; and states that Baron Goltz, the Prussian Ambassador, has been received by the

Emperor, to whom he delivered his credentials.

COLONIAL.

INDIA: April 12 (from Bombay).—The Persians have occupied Herat, and are advancing on Kandahar.

British aid has been asked by the Affghans. THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:

March 23.—The military head-quarters have been advanced from Graham's Town to King William's Town. The frontier is quiet. Sir W. Currie is beyond the Kie, in No Man's Land, making arrangements for annexing part of that territory to the colony. Adam Kok, the Grimana Chief, has sold his land to the Orange Free State, and removed with all his people. Territory had been granted to him in No Man's Land. The drought still continues in the Western Province. The Paarl vintage is finished. The yield diminished by the drought. The Constantia vintage not large, but very good. The application of sulphur has saved all the vines in the Constantia and most other

HOME.

THE QUEEN AND COURT.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, left Osborne on Monday for Windsor Castle, where they remained till Wednesday, when they proceeded to Balmoral. Prince Leopold remains for a short time at Osborne.

May 1 .- Opening of the International Exhibition.*

Arrest of Mr Cameron.

Mr Cameron, Minister to Russis, has been arrested in Philadelphia on a warrant issued by the sheriff's officers on a complaint of Mr Pierce Butler, for alleged illegal arrest. Mr Wall, of Burlington, and friends are in Philadelphia, waiting to punish Mr Cameron for causing the arrest of Mr Wall last autumn.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

HOME.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS for the month and three months anding March 31, 1862, were issued on Wednesday. We subjoin a statement of the total declared value of the exports of British and oduce and manufactures during the month and three months Irish produce and manuin the last three years:

Month of March. - £10,893,470 - - - £30,481,907 1861 - - - - 10,950,880 - - - - 27,669,249 9,664,649 1862 - - - -- - - 26,423,763

1862 - 26,423,763
The exports of the month were less by 1,286,1814, or 11½ per cent., than in the same mouth of last year, and less by 728,8214, or 7 per cent., than in March, 1860. For the three months there is a decrease of 1,245,4864, or 4½ per cent., compared with last year, and a decrease of 4,058,1444, or 9½ per cent., compared with 1860. The chief decrease is in cotton goods and yarn, linen goods, and some kinds of woollens and worsteds, together with haberdashery and hardwares. The shipments of coals, leather goods, and some kinds of machiners and worlden articles, however, have received a certain stimulus from The snipments of coals, leather goods, and some kinds of machinery and woollen articles, however, have received a certain stimulus from the civil war in America. The imports of wheat and flour are considerably less than they were at this date last yesr. The month's arrivals of wine have likewise diminished. As regards cocos, there is a large increase. There is a falling off in the entries for consumption of wine and tea. Wheat and flour likewise figure for smaller totals than last year. Sugar again shows an increa

totals than last year. Sugar again shows an increase.

THE PUBLIC INCOME of the financial year 1861-2 was made up thus: Customs and Excise, 42,006,000l.; property-tax, land and assessed taxes, and stampe, 22,115,945l.; Post-office, 3,510,000l.; miscellaneous, 2,042,584l.,—making a total of 69,674,479l. This was only 800,000l. less than the receipt of the previous year, though we had parted with one penny income-tax for three-quarters of the latter year, the paper duty for six months, and the special receipt from the malt credit. The expenditure of 1861-2 consisted of 26,142,606l. for the interest of the debt. 28,163,911l. for the army and reverthe interest of the deht; 28,168,911L for the army and navy; 9,980,036% for civil charges; and 5,591,501% for charges of collection and Post-office packet service—making together 69 833,054%. But to this must be added a special demand for 1,230,000% for naval and military operations in China, and 53,431% for extraordinary expenses of the late Russian war, bringing the whole expenditure up to 71,116,485L, and leaving a deficiency of 1,442,006L. In addition to this a sum of 970,000L was raised in order to be expended on fortifications. The mode adopted for raising this sum was by the creation of terminable annuities to the amount of 61,845L, which will be payable until 1885. The balance in the Exchequer at the end of the year was 5,288,675L, which was 1,383,457L less than at the

THE OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE RUSSIAN LOAN was issued on Monday by Messrs Rothschild, and posted in the Stock Exchange. It was also, with the sanction of the Finance Minister, introduced on the Paris Bourse. The amount open for subscription in London and all the continental cities is 10,000,000%. The instalments extend over twelve months, and the allowance for accruing dividends will reduce the nominal price of 94 to a fraction below 92. The list of applications is closed.

EDNESDAY WAS THE SPECIAL SETTLING DAY IN THE SCRIP OF THE Wednesday was the special settling day in the scrip of the new Turkish Loan, which has risen to 2½ to 2½ premium. The demand to pay up in full was extraordinary, and Messrs Glyn's banking house was quite besieged by the applicants. The total amount of stock paid up in full was announced late in the evening to be no less than 2,700,000*l.*, and additional payments to a considerable extent were made yesterday. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the voluntary transfer of so large an amount of the scrip into the form of bonds is calculated materially to strengthen the market.

The Stock Exchange Committee have appointed Wednesday, the 7th of May, a settling day in the scrip of the Egyptian Government Loau, which is to be marked in the official list.

The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China held a

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA held a general meeting on Wednesday, when the report stated the net profit for the year ending December last at 40,654l, which is reduced to 22,967l, after the deduction of the half-yearly interim dividend declared in October last. The dividend declared for the past halfdeclared in October last. The dividend declared for the past half-year is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, and 5,000l. is added to the reserve fund, which the directors consider ought to be gradually increased. The falling off in the dividend was attributed by the chairman to unsatisfactory China exchanges, and to the stagnation of trade occasioned by the American war.

The Central Snailbeach Mining Company (Limited) are inviting applications for 3,000 shares of 1l. each, the number previously taken having been 3,100. The sett adjoins the western boundary of the well-known and rich Snailbeach Lead Mine, and is said to contain a continuation of the main lode worked in that mine. The

the well-known and rich Snailbeach Lead Mine, and is said to contain a continuation of the main lode worked in that mine. The locality is a few miles from Shrewsbury. A report from Messrs Phillips and Darlington expresses their belief that the mine, if judiciously developed, "will afford highly remunerative and lasting results." Other authorities report in a similarly favourable sense.

The Bombay Gas Company is announced, with a capital of 250,000 l., in shares of 5l. each. The population of Bombay is 700,000, and the necessity for the introduction of the European system of lighting is greatly felt. The local Government have signified their readiness to grant an exclusive privilege for twenty-one years, and a suitable

to grant an exclusive privilege for twenty-one years, and a suitable site for the erection of the works. They have also expressed their readiness to take from the company the lights required for Government huildings and premises, and generally to accord support to the undertaking.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSAM COMPANY took place yesterday. The report stated that the crop of the past season amounted to 933,850lbs. of tes, being 53,696lbs. in excess of that of the previous year, but 39,112lbs. less than the estimate. The crop of the current season is estimated at 1,020,666lbs. The net profit for the year 1860 is estimated to amount to 21,6302 3s. 8d. The directors have fixed the dividend for this year at 10 per cent., clear of income

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—A REPORT ON THE COMMERCE AND FINANCE OF FRANCE by Mr Grey, the Secretary of Embassy, just published among some other Parliamentary papers, contains a concise review of the fisca and monetary operations of the French Government throughout the past and monetary operations of the French Government throughout the past year. It was a period of great trial for that country, and, looking at the various difficulties that had to be surmounted, the result has been such as cannot fail to convince all careful observers of the incalculable benefit already produced by the change to a more liberal trade policy. At the opening of the year the condition of Italy and Austria created an uneasiness which considerably affected all commercial proceedings, and subsequently the bad harvest and the disruption of the United States, together with the tremendous and annually increasing deficit discovered and avowed by M. Fould between revenue and expenditure. discovered and avowed hy M. Fould between revenue and expenditure. brought an accumulation of the worst perils the country could be called upon to snatain. The shortcoming of the harvest, although not quite so severe as had been at first apprehended, proved no less than one-eighth of the consumption of the entire country, and represented a money less of 14,000,000%, while the struggle in America more than half destroyed on the struggle in America more than half destrayed one of the best markets in the world for French produc-tions. The United States in 1859 took 218,000 hectolitres of French and last year the quantity was only 85,000. The demand for HAY MARKET.—Per load of 38 trusses: Hay, £2 0s. to £5 0s. Clover, silks and millinery was likewise proportionably affected, and £2 10s. to £6 0s. Straw, £1 8s. to £2 2s.

the inconvenience was not restricted to the actual falling off in the exports to America, since other markets were also influenced by the commercial uncertainties the cotton crisis had caused. Yet at the end of the twelvemenths the bullion of the Bank of France was within 1,000,000% of the amount at which it had stood at the commence 1,000,000% of the amount at which it had stood at the commencement, and the aggregate falling off in the exports was not more than 8,000,000%. Meanwhile the railway receipts showed an increase of nearly 11 per cent., although the increase in the mileage had been hut 4½ per cent. The time, however, had evidently arrived when the burden of the public deht could no longer be safely augmented. The nominal capital of the Rentes had increased from 220.648,000%, at which it stood in 1852, or the re-establishment of the Empire, to 388.700,000%, while the floating debt was over 40,000,000% 1851 to average annual expenditure increased in the ten years from 1851 to 388.700,000L, while the floating debt was over 40,000,000L. The average annual expenditure increased in the ten years from 1851 to 1860 hy about 16,000,000L, compared with the preceding ten years, while the revenue, notwithstanding the development of manufacturing industry, the imposition or augmentation of new taxes, and the continuance of others which were intended when first introduced to be temporary, had been raised only by 10,720,000L. The expenditure in these ten years beyond the amount which the ordinary income of the country authorised appears to have been 148,800,000L, the greater part of which difference was covered partly hy direct loans, such as the loans of 10,000,000L, 20,000,000L, and 30,000,000L, contracted during the Crimean war, and partly hy indirect loans, such as the the loans of 10,000,000., 20,000,000., and 30,000,000., contracted during the Crimean war, and partly hy indirect loans, such as the absorption hy the Treasury of the 4,000,000., by which the capital of the Bank of France was angmented in 1857, the appropriation of sums belonging to the fund of the "Dotation de l'Armée," and again, the recent emission of Trentenary bonds. Henceforth it is hoped that the plan of M. Fould for giving the Legislative Chamber control over the plan of M. Fould for giving the Legislative Chamber control over the items of each Budget may, together with the new stamp taxes and the increase on the salt and sugar duties, cause an equilibrium to be attained and preserved. The immediate gain from the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half to Three per Ceuts. will be about 8,000,000%, or 10,000,000%, and is to he applied to the reduction of the floating debt of 40,000,000%, hut this relief has been purchased by a serious increase in the nominal amount of the national ohligations. During the past year one of the most important measures was the treaty of commerce with Belginm, which in its leading features was based npon the model of that with England. Agricultural produce, however, which had to a great extent been omitted in the treaty with Eugland, was included in the Belgian treaty, and the duties have been abolished or reduced on certain manufactured articles, such as books in the French language, photography, geographical maps, and printed music, paper, sulphur, photography, geographical maps, and printed music, paper, sulphur, resins, and drugs. Rags, the exportation of which remained prohibited in the Euglish treaty, may by the Belgian treaty be exported at a duty of 12f. per 100 kilogrammes, and all these changes apply to our own trade, since we now share them under the "most favoured nation" clause. The next most important event of the year was the introduction of the part was the state of the part of the part was the state of the part of the part was the state of the part of the part was the state of the part of the part was the state of the part of th nation clause. The next most important event of the year was the introduction of the principle of commercial liberty in the colonial system. Up to 1861 the French colonies were compelled to bring to France all the produce they had for sale, and to obtain from France all foreign produce they required, and to make their imports and exports under the French flag alone. They are now free from these restrictions, and the flags of all nations are admitted in the French colonies on the payment of the surtax. The abolition of the sliding scale for corn was likewise a great reform, and contributed in a high degree to avert the worst results of the deficient harvest. As regards the trade with England, it appears there has been a considerable increase in many great articles of consumption, especially east-irou, the importation of which has been nearly quadrupled. The quantity of raw wool imported from Eugland shows an increase of 25 per cent. The accounts concerning the state of employment in the manufacturing districts reach in these documents to the 5th of February, and indicate that the course of affairs in America was felt more seriously in Lyons than in Manchester. At that date one-half the operatives at Lyons were out of work, one quarter were working only half time, and only the remaining quarter full time. A hundred thousand workmen were then said to be dependent in Lyons on public and private charity. "This standstill," it is remarked "is not caused by the commercial treaty with England, of whom the Lyons manufacturer has no reason to be afraid. It is caused alone by the want of orders from ahroad. North America and Mexico have ordered nothing. South America orders less by one-half than in former years. The East and Constantinople hardly take anything, and even England, which used always to huy the richest stuffs, has greatly curtailed its orders this year, which is attributed to the mourning for the Prince Consort." course of affairs in America was felt more seriously in Lyons than in

NORTH AMERICA.—THE LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM NEW YORK is of the 18th ult. Money easier: Gold 14. Exchange tending downwards, 1114 to 1124. Stocks dull: New York Central, 82½; Illinois, 61½; Erie, 36½. Cotton very firm: Sales, 1,000 bales; middling Upland, 29 dols. Flour heavy, and 10c. lower; wheat tending downwards; corn heavy. Provisions quiet. Coffee dull. Sugar unchanged. Molasses steady.

COLONIAL.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM BOMBAY is of the 12th ult. Exchange on London, six months, first-class credits, 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. Government securities—Four per Cents., 93; Five per Cents., 103\frac{1}{2}; Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 109\frac{1}{2}. From Calcutts, April 11:—Exchange on London, first-rate credits, 2s. 0\frac{3}{2}d. Government securities—Four per Cents., 98\frac{1}{2} to 98\frac{1}{2}; Five per Cents., 102\frac{3}{2} to 103; Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 108\frac{1}{2} to 108\frac{1}{2}.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BANKRUPTS: Tuesday, 92; Friday, 97. WEEKLY TEMPERATURE: M. 53°, Tu. 56°, W. 55°, Th. 60°, F. 53°.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—The arrivals of cattle and sheep into the port of London from the Continent during the past week were large. The Constom-house official return gives an entry only of 2,034 oxen, 383 calves, 2,790 sheep, 19 pigs, and 8 horses, together making a total of 5,234 head, against 1,944 head at the corresponding period last year, 3,308 in 1860, 2,572 in 1859, and 2,116 in 1858.

LAST.	WEER.	THIS WEEK.							
Prices per Stone.	At Market	Prices per Stone.	At Market.						
a. d. a. d. Beef. 3 0 to 4 2 Mnttn.3 4 to 5 6 Lumb 6 0 to 7 6 Veal 4 0 to 5 8 Pork 3 10 to 4 10	Beasts 4,230 Sheep and Lambs 26,800 Calves 178 Pigs 635	Beef 3 0 to 4 2 Muttn.3 6 to 5 6 Lamb 6 6 to 8 0 Veal 4 0 to 5 4 Pork 3 10 to 4 10	Beasts 4,816 Sheep and Lambs 31,57 Calves 566 Pigs 636						
heridan yang ala mang Arenda	CORN MARK	ET, MONDAY.	Per Quarter.						
Wheat, English — Foreign Barley, English — Foreign Oats, English — Brotch — Irish	. 34s 66a 33s 66s . 28s 40s 28s 40s . 23s 32s 24s 32s . 22s 27s 22s 27s . 22s 27s 22s 27s	Beans, English — Foreign Peas, English — Foreign Tares Plour, English	29s 38s 29s 38 38s 70s 38s 70 35s 40s 35s 40						

CORN MARKET, FRIDAY.-IMPORTATIONS Into London from the 28th of April to the 1st of May, 1862,

Open inclusives										
ort-Mark to			tetay n	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Malt.	Flonr.		
English and	Scotch	140		Qrs. 1340#		Qrs. 1810	Qm.	Sacks. 1450		
Foreign	***	***	***	8920	13910	17980	0100	250		

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES. From the List of Mesers Holderness, Fowler, and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, of Change alley, Cornhill.

SHARES	BAILWAYS.	PAID.	CLOSING PRICES	BUSÍNESS DÓNE.
	RAILWAYS.	£		2 &
Stock	Blackwall	100	59 - 61	S TOTAL S
Stock	Brighton	100	122 - 123 91 - 93	101 m be
Stock	Calsdonian	100	107 - 1094	क्षा क्षेत्र
Stock	Chaster and Holyhead	100	54 - 56 58 - 59	lutrig 🚣 (F.)
Stock	Eastern Counties Edinburgh and Glasgow	100	90 - 92	de de la constante de
Stock	Great Northern	100	115 - 116	179. Kall St.
Stock	Gr. Southn. & Watn. (Ireland) Great Western	100	74 - 744	748 8
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire London and North Western	100	1074 - 1074	1074 €
Stock	London and South Western	100	95 - 95	951 4
Stock	Midland	100	128 - 128 67 - 69	128 8
20	North Staffordshire	17 . 10	124 - 121	134
Stock	Conth Post	100	841 - 851 67 - 68	85
Stock	North Eastern, Berwick North Eastern, Vork West Midland, Oxford	100	972 - 974	Brien Town
Stock	North Eastern, Vork	100	85 - 851 46 - 47	State of
DEVEL		100	10 - 11	f de la sili
Stock	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.	100	1034 - 1044	104# 1
Stock	East Indian, gurntd. 5 per ent. Great Indian Peninsula	100	102 - 1021	1021
Stock 16	Madras, gurntd. 41 per cent. Northern of France	100 All	1014 - 1024	elder are
20	Paris, Lyons & Med. Fusion	All	45 - 46	r laiten l
20	Paris and Orleans	All	51 - 53 33 - 34	EL SONTEN
20	Watn, and NWatn. of France	All	21 - 22	HERE THE
37 36 13	LAND COMPANIES.	LABOUR DE	Charten artiste.	
25	Australian Agricultural	19	274 - 284	
25	Peel River South Australian	All	56 — 58 32 — 34	_
100	Van Dieman's Land	28 . 10	9 - 94	1
100	British American	32 . 10	114 - 116	95 10000
100	New Brunsk. and Nova Scotia	81		
The same	BANKS.	Danel State	MERCHANICE STEEL WITH	
10	Australasia London Chartered of Australia	All	65 - 65 251 - 251	S Charles
25	Oriental	All	51 - 52	52
20	Ottoman Sonth Australia	All	261 - 271 36 - 37	of \$1 min
25	Union of Australia	All	36 - 37	(C) (C)
100	British North American	All	54 - 56 93 - 96	-
50	London and County	20	93 - 96	391
100	London Joint Stock	10	36 - 37	rong live
50	Union of London	20 12	79 — 80 32 — 33	824
o minn	MISCELLANEOUS.	al yet is	mals of refund	a se toget
Stock	Crystal Palacs	100	35 - 37	nia masta
15	General Steam Peninsular and Oriental	All	254 — 264 69 — 71	Control of the last of the las
100	Royal Mail	60	50 - 52 xd	-
50	Grand Junction Water Works	50	78 - 75	dering to
61	West Middlesex Do	61	104 - 106	Secret
100	East London Do	100	127 — 129	die to
Stock	East and West India Docks	100	126 - 128	STORY BELLEVIE
Stock	St Katherine's Do	100	56 - 58 57 - 59	A Line of the
	and a local agent with the large market	1 130 1	Tax of Walt Side	distribute
50	Imperial Gas Phœnix Do	All 52	81 — 83 251 — 261	Biggggob
50	United General Do	All	25 - 26	10 tame 100
50	Westminster Chartered Do.	All	74 - 76	BILLIAN SAN
-	INSURANCES.	10 10	V USB ZENERALIS	n had probable
100	Allance	5. 15	14 - 15	igti la rens
50	Eagle		7 + 74	med- ada
100	Globe Gnardian	All 45	98 - 100 51 - 53	200 TUBER
500	Imperial Fire	50	350 - 353	sayoni sali
100	Ditto Life	10	20 - 21 80 - 82	Bearing 10
25	London Fire and Ship	12 . 10	42 = 44	1919 THE P. LEWIS CO., LANSING
100	Marine	12 . 10	3 - 81	Ser years for
50 1	Rock on the see on		0 08	San

THE FUNDS.—Consols opened on Tuesday at 93; and close esterday at 93; for money and account.

FRIDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.							
DRITISH.	PRICE.	PORRIGR.	Parca.				
Consols for Money Do. Account 3 per Cent. Reduced Naw 3 per Cent	93\$ — 93\$ 93\$ — 93\$ 92 — 92\$ 92 — 92\$	Brazil 44 per Cent Chill 8 per Cent Ditto 8 per Cent Dutch 24 per Cent Prench 3 per Cent Prench 3 per Cent Mexican 8 per Cent	921 — 924 101 — 102 86 — 67 64 — 65 991 — 1006 701 — 702 316 — 32				
Bank Stock India Stock	237 — 238 226 — 227	Russian 5 per Cent Ditto 4 per Cent	453 — 46 98 — 99 96 — 98 90 — 92				
Do. 5 per Cent. Loan Do. Bonds Exchequer Bills	108f — 108f — 18 — 20 pm	Sardinian 5 per Cent. Spanish 3 per Cent Do. 3 pr.Cent. New Def. Turkish 6 per Cent Ditto New Ditto Ditto 4 per Cent	82 — 83 534 — 534 484 — 431 804 — 804 70 — 704 102 — 104				
and the second s	Actor and a large stand	I can a suident of the	MARS BANGOR A				

BANK OF ENGLAND.—An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 30th day of

,	April, 1862.	PARTMENT.
	Notes issued 30,891,680	Government Debt - 11,015,100 Other Securities - 5,634,900 Gold Coin and Sullion - 16,241,680 Silver Bullion - 16,241,680
-	May 1, 1862.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.
	BANEING 1	DEPARTMENT.
	Proprietors' Capital 14.558.000	Government Scentities (in- cluding Dead Weight An-
Į	Rest 3,082,142 Pablic Deposits (including	nnity) 11,210.755
1	Exchequer, Savings' Banks,	Other Securities 17,856,820 Notes - 9,631,990
ł	Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Ac-	Gold and Silver Coin - 847,766
ı	counts) 6.867.375	
1	Seven Day and other Bills - 687,307	
	£30,546,831	£39,546,831
	May 1, 1862.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashler,

THE LAW COURTS.

THE LAW COURTS.

The case of Smethurst v. Tomlin and others in the Court of Probate, which supplied us with matter for comment last week, was not brought to a close till Saturday evening, when, contrary to all previous expectation, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, whose right to the property left by M. Isabella Bankes was thus established. From the great length of the trial we can only notice some of the leading points of evidence: Mr Senior, the Richmond solicitor. Who was taken by Smethurst to make the will of Miss Bankes, deposed to her being in full possession of her understanding at the time, though she was in a state of great prostration, and answered mostly by nodding. Susannah Wheateley corroborated Mr Senior's account of the execution and the attestation of the will, Miss Bankes being at the time very ill. Dr Smethurst's own examination furnished us with the material part of the evidence on which we have already comof the execution and the attestation of the will, Miss Bankes being at the time very ill. Dr Smethurst's own examination furnished us with the material part of the evidence on which we have already commented. It was given with remarkable self-possession, nothing less, indeed, could have enabled him to give it. Mr James Smethurst, a member of the Chancery bar, but not related to the plaintiff, was in the habit of receiving rents for Miss Bankes, and received a letter from Dr Smethurst about preparing a will, with a common form of a will enclosed, about three weeks before Miss Bankes's death, but he had destroyed that letter and every letter connected with Dr Smethurst's affairs. He did not alter the form in any way, but only added the attestation clauses. There was no alteration in the body of the paper he sent back to Dr Smethurst, which, he wrote word, must go through the hands of a solicitor. Mr Serjeant Ballantine, in addressing the jury for the defendants, put it to them that not a single word of Dr Smethurst's evidence was to be believed, and characterised the present action as an attempt to get possession of the money of a deceased woman by means of perjury and felony. Mrs Wheateley gave a history of the proceedings in Miss Bankes' sick-chamber, but in cross-examination said that the lady and Dr Smethurst sppeared to live on the very happiest terms. As far as she saw, he showed her all the attention of an affectionate husband, and she fully reciprocated his affection. Miss Louisa Bankes, the younger sister of the deceased, visited Isabella during her illness, and was with her on the day she died. She said she was a very nervous excitable person, bu .nat ordinarily her health was very good. Friend Tomlin, the brother-in-law of Isabella Bankes, said she went to Rifle terrace in September, 1858. He had looked upon her as a lady of very weak mind, and had had the greatest possible difficulty to make her understand matters connectes with her property. Friend Tomlin was one of the defendants in the suit. Dr Jul so that he could form no estimate of her mental state at that time. After Mr Serjeant Ballantine had summed up very strongly against the plaintiff, and Dr Phillimore had as forcibly contended in his favour, Sir C. Cresswell said it would be idle to pretend for a moment not to feel that the jury must have formed a very unfavourable impression respecting the man who was propounding the will. He had admitted himself to be guilty of gross immorality; he had admitted himself to be guilty of the crimes of perjury and of higamy, and he therefore presented himself before them as a man against whom human nature must rise up. All the best feelings of mankind must rise in procedure to the property and the property and the property of the pr opposition to such a claim made by such a man as the plaintiff, and there was a danger therefore that their minds might be led away from the true question at issue. But the plaintiff had a right as executor to claim probate of the will, and to endeavour to right as executor to claim probate of the will, and to endeavour to obtain possession of the money which had been bequeathed to him. If he succeeded in getting that money he might say "Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo;" that was his own affair, not theirs. The snbstantial evidence as to the making of the will was that of Mr Senior, for, looking at the whole of the plaintiff's evidence, it would be a mockery not to assume that they would not, at least, entertain the greatest data tas to the truth of any of his unsupported statements in his own favour. The remarkable state of seclusion in which Miss Bankes was kent made it the more necessary that the jury should be in his own favour. The remarkable state of seclusion in which Miss Bankes was kept made it the more necessary that the jury should be satisfied she was a competent testatrix. They were to judge of the probability of her leaving her money to this man, but she had undountedly, either knowingly or under the influence of fraud, sacrificed her respectability to him, and he had played the part of a tender and affectionate husband. With regard to the last issue, he directed them that if the plaintiff had by fraud prevailed on the deceased to consider that she was his wife, and if under the influence of that fraud so committed by him she had been induced to leave him her property, the fraud would invalidate the will. His lordship read the evidence relating to the first intimacy between the plaintiff and the deceased, and said he could not understand why she should have proposed a marriage to satisfy her friends when it was to be kept secret from them, or to soothe her conscience when, according to the proposed a marriage to satisfy her friends when it was to be kept secret from them, or to soothe her conscience when, according to the plaintiff's account, she knew she would be making a mockery of a solemn religious service and exposing both herself and him to punishment. Nor could he understand why she wished him to examine her uncle's will, except it was that he had suggested that his first marriage was not a good one, and in order to induce him to marry her she wished to satisfy him that she was not without a dowry. Dr Phillimore's argument that she could not have believed she was his lawful wife because the will was signed "Isabella Bankes" and she was described as a spingter, was certainly a very strong one. She was described as a spinster, was certainly a very strong one. She but why she signed in her maiden name was unexplained. They had nothing to do with any former trials. They had to say whether the will was an emanation from the mind of the deceased, she being when the will was read over to her. capable of making it, or whether it was executed under the undue influence and control of the plaintiff, or under the influence of fraud practised on her by the plaintiff. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff upon all the issues, thereby establishing the validity of the

POLICE REPORT.

until their arrival at the Customs' department at the London bridge that there were no traces of disease. A juror said that the jury were terminus they were not disturbed. A gang of thieves had made it their business to drive up to the station just at that time, under the pretence of fetching a friend. They contrived to mix among the passengers and to remove the purses of the ladies while the latter were busy looking after their luggage. The thieves generally observed into which pocket the purse was returned after taking out the ticket. Every precaution was taken at the railway terminus, but in the bustle and excitement on the arrival of the tidal trains it was impossible to know the thieves from other persons. The officers, however sible to know the thieves from other persons. The officers, however, had orders to be particularly watchful. Mr Burcham remanded the

The thieves who carried off so much plunder from the shop of Mr Dodd, the jeweller of Cornhill, remain for the present undiscovered. On Saturday Ellis, the porter, was re-examined, when the evidence On Saturday Ellis, the porter, was re-examined, when the evidence which we gave last week was repeated, with some additions, the principal of which were these: Elizabeth Clutterbuck, the servant, said in cross-examination, that Ellis had been left in charge of the premises on several previous occasions, and that so far as she was able to form an opinion, the prisoner always appeared to be very careful in closing the iron gates. Mr Dodd, the prosecutor, stated that he kept the prisoner five weeks in his service after the occurrence, although he was acquainted with all the facts that had now been hrought forward; and it sppeared that during the whole of that been brought forward; and it appeared that during the whole of that time Ellis had been watched by the police. Alderman Rose decided on discharging him.

A singular charge of conspiracy was investigated by the Dover magistrates on Tuesday, when three men, named Bond, Harris, and Gascoigne, were charged with conspiring to obtain possession of Brook house, the property and late the residence of Mr Moxon, the contractor. The first prisoner is the keeper of a tavern, the second a hrewer's agent, and the third a soldier in the 3rd Regiment of Foot (now at the Tower, but recently quartered at Dover). From the evidence of Mr Moxon, it appeared that Brook house and grounds have for some time past been in the hands of a house-agent to let. On the 7th inst. Bond called at his residence in the Maison Dieu road, in company with Gascoigne, when he represented as his brother, and On the 7th inst. Bond called at his residence in the Maison Dieu road, in company with Gascoigne, whom he represented as his brother, and inquired the price and rental of the mansion and grounds. He was told 8,000% for the purchase, or 450% a-year rental. They stated that money was no object to them, as they had just returned from Australia, where they had made large fortunes, and could afford to spend 2,000% a-year on Brook house. They required a private residence near the sea-side. They stated that they had no references, as they knew no one in England, and were staying at the Ship hotel, where letters were afterwards addressed to them; but from the subwhere letters were afterwards addressed to them; but from the subsequent evidence of one of the waiters, the prisoners were unknown at that place. Bond stated that he could not decide upon the purchase of the property until he had written a letter to his brother, who was staying at some hall near Crewe, in Cheshire; and two or three days after a note was received in which a purchase was declared, and an after a note was received in which a purchase was declared, and an offer made to take the house and grounds for five years at a rental of 500% a-year, the place to be kept in repair, and the taxes to be paid by Mr Moxon. The lease was signed on the 12th inst. by Bond, and witnessed by the other defendants. Having taken possession, Bond intimated his intention to open the place as a tavern and tea-gardens, and a large white board, bearing the sign of "Brook House Gardens. Wm. Bond, licensed to retail beer and cider, to be drunk on the premisee," &c., was affixed to the front of the mansion, and Mr Moxon and his solicitor received an intimation, that if they didn't like it they must pay something handsome for the idea to be given up. Padlocks were then affixed to the outer gates, to prevent the place heing opened on Sunday last, and these proceedings instituted. Evidence was adduced to show the prisoners were not what they had represented themselves to be, and the magistrates, after some deliberation, committed them for trial at the next Maidstone assizes, but admitted them

THE WAY OF DEATH.

On Saturday, an inquest was held on the body of a seamstress named Taylor, aged forty-five years, who, it was alleged, had died from the administration of a quack medicine. The deceased obtained a scanty livelihood by making ladies' mantles. She had suffered from disease of the heart, and had been in the habit of taking lobelia powders, which she bought at the shop of a herbalist in the Back was a Bataliff highway. On the marning of the 23rd ult her road, near Ratcliff highway. On the morning of the 23rd ult., her son left her in her usual health, and when he returned in the evening he found her lying dead in the corner of her room upon a mattress. Mr Kay, a surgeon, made a post-mortem examination and found the chest much congested. He examined the powders, and was of opinion that the use of them, as the deceased suffered from disease of the heart, would have a depressing effect upon that organ, and produce syncope. The jury returned a special verdict to the effect that the poor woman's death was accelerated by the use of lobelia powders old to her by a herbalist unknown.

An investigation took place on Wednesday respecting the deaths of the four children presumed to have died from arsenical poisoning, whose case we reported last week. The medical evidence formed the really interesting feature of the inquiry. Dr Orton said he was called in on the 3rd ult. and found Amelia Turner, aged three years, the last survivor of four, suffering from extreme prostration. He thought the symptoms very strange, and questioned the mother about the other children. She said that they had all been attacked in the same way, and had ultimately died of soreness of the throat, which had been attributed to diphtheria. He prescribed tonics, but without much effect. He then noticed the green paper on the wall, and could see a marked connexion between the symptoms exhibited by the deceased and the other children and those caused by arsenical poisoning. He made a post mortem examination, and found that the stomach presented streaks post mortem examination, and found that the stomach presented streaks of inflammation, but was otherwise healthy. The intestines were also inflamed. The other organs were healthy. He found no traces of disease to account for death. Dr. Letheby said he had received from Dr. Orton the stomach and viscera of deceased, and also a certain portion of green paper. He found that the latter contained arsenic, loosely adherent, in the proportion of three grains to the square foot. There was no glaze, and the poison could be very easily rubbed off. He examined the stomach and viscera, but could not find arsenic. The symptoms described by Dr Orton were those of arsenical poisoning. He had known effects of the same kind produced by the poisonous powder from such papers being absorbed and inheled A new system of "purveying" appears to be practised just new at the rulway fattions, which invalers had better be on their guares against. It was illustrated and wiscors of deceased, and also as the rulway fattions, which invalers had better be on their guares for the same and the rule was a present of a special portion of green paper. He dought that the latter contained as yell-dressed, dark-looking, with a stempting to pick the pocket of a Franch lack, with a timepring to pick the pocket of a Franch lack, with a timepring to pick the pocket of a Franch lack was easily eight the state of the same kind produced. Holloway, clerk in the Lost Parce-look on Staturday night the stift of the same place, he may be present the same place, he supposed and watched him carefully. The witcess aw him go between a lady and gentleman who were looking for their luggage, and put his hand in the lady's pocket. As he was about to with a way it a purse, the lady caught below the lady and gentleman who were looking for their luggage, and put his hand in the lady's pocket. As he was about to with a with a purse, the lady caught below the lady and gentleman who were looking for their luggage, and put his hand in the lady's pocket. As he was about to with of the winess accured him and gave him into custody. Mr. Burcham asked if the Franch lady was present. Mr. Dyne, the statiomaster, replied that she was not, but as several similar robberies had been recently committed at the terminus, he should asy to a remand for he committed at the terminus, he should asy to a remand for he committed a stream of the committed and the remained promitted the terminus, he should ask for a remand for he committed and the remained promitted the terminus, he should ask for a remand for he committed and the remained promitted and the remained

that there were no traces of disease. A juror said that the jury were willing to admit that the use of green paper was objectionable, although they were of opinion that in this case death was natural.

A French gentleman, named Gustave Thiebanlt, who had recently settled at Rockwell, near Cahir, in the county of Tipperary, was shot dead upon the high road at five o'clock on Monday afternoon, near his residence. Three men, brothers, named Halloran, were arrested the same night on suspicion of being engaged in this murder. M. Thiebault had manifested the sincerest anxiety to befriend the industrious tenants, and his conduct was uniformly kind and humane. He was about to depart for France the next morning, leaving his He was about to depart for France the next morning, leaving his wife and children behind. The Dublin Evening Post gives the following information regarding the scene of this deplorable tragedy: "The Rockwell estate had been purchased by M. Charles Thiebault, now an extensive merchant settled in Dundee. After that purchase had been effected M. Gustave Thiebault came over to reside in his prether's mannion at Rockwell and in order to settle nerweal his had been effected M. Gustave Thiebault came over to reside in his brother's mansion at Rockwell, and, in order to settle permanently in this country, he purchased for himself the adjoining property of Boytonrath, in the Landed Estates Court. Subsequently, in consequence of large arrears which had been due, legal proceedings were taken, and an eviction took place at Boytonrath. It is stated that about two months since a letter was sent to Madame Thiebault threatening her husband with the leath of Roe,' a former possessor of the estate of Rockwell, who had been murdered on the high road, near his house, shout fifteen years are. of the estate of Rockwell, who had been murdered on the high road, near his house, about fifteen years ago. For that murder a man named Lonergan was tried and found guilty. He was executed in front of Clonmel gaol, with two brothers, Henry and Philip Cody, who had been condemned at the same assizes for the murder of a relative of their own, a person named Madden. At the execution a frightful scene took place. The elder Cody, a very powerful young man, having unsuccessfully attempted to throw the executioner off the scaffold, a struggle ensued between them. The gool officials interpressed and with difficulty except the life of the executions. interposed, and with difficulty saved the life of the executioner. Cody was then taken into the gaol, his hands and feet chained, and in that condition he was led out and executed with the other two

A double murder has just been perpetrated at Toulon. A soldier named Huer, who was condemned to death in 1848 for an attempt to murder an officer, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment with hard labour for life. Subsequently, in consequence of his good conduct, he was informed that his punishment would cease at the end of twenty years, and consequently in six years from this time he would have been a free man. But two of his comrades in chains drew the inference from the favour granted to him that he must be a police spy, and gave expression to their suspicions. This accusation awakened the old instincts of the man, whose mind was familiarised with the notion that any injury to himself must be wiped out with blood. He got hold of a hatchet used to cut wood in the kitchen, killed with it at a single blow one of his traducers, whom he found asleep in bed, and so desperately wounded the other that his life is

despaired of

ROBBERIES.

Four persons named Munn, Samuel and Candia, man and wife, their son Eli, and daughter-in-law, Mary Ann, are now in custody on a charge of robhing a pawnhroker's shop, at Worcester. They all live in St Clement's street, and near their house is a hakery in the occupation of Samuel Munn, where the great bulk of the missing property was discovered on Saturday morning last. Three Worcester rollics officers went to Munn's house, but only found him at home. property was also verted on Saturday morning isst. In ree worcester police officers went to Munn's house, but only found him at home. After searching the house, he was told to fetch the key of the bakery, upon which he turned pale, and at first affirmed he could not find it. When he was pressed, however, he opened the door, and the officers entered. At the top of the oven one of the policemen found it. When he was pressed, however, he opened the door, and the officers entered. At the top of the oven one of the policemen found a canvas hag, which, on examination, was found to contain 18 gold watches, 25 silver watches, a silver Albert guard, 35 studs, 4 gentlemen's breastpins, 4 brooches, 27 silver guards, 137 gold rings, 10 pencil cases, 14 wedding rings, 12 guard chains, 2 snuff-boxes, a pepper box, a taper stand, and 11 gold Albert chains. All these articles belonged to the pawnbroker, and most of them were inscribed with the private mark of the firm. Samuel Muns made off while the police were examining the bakehouse, and he next turned up at Pixham Ferry, where after telling the landlord of the public-house that "he should end his days, for the police had found in his oven the property stolen from the Messrs Walters," he leaped into the river. Several bystanders rescued him, and were taking him to the inn, when he broke away from them and jumped into the stream again. He was a second time extricated, and kept in safety until the police came, when he was given over to them. Not content with this attempted suicide, however, Muns subsequently tried to cut his throat, hut was interrupted before much mischief had been done.

A letter from Marvejols (Lozère) mentions an incident as having taken place in that neighbourhood, in which a young nohleman, belonging to a wealthy family residing in that part of the country, is gravely implicated. The 10th Regiment of Artillery being on its march from Toulouse to Besançon, the Count de —, who was acquainted with the officer, from having made with them the campaign of Italy, went out to meet it, and was invited by the colonel to dinner at Canourgue, where the regiment halted. Immediately after the repast the Count took his leave, under the pretence of being obliged to go by the diligence which plies between Rodez and Montpellier; but had hardly left when it was discovered that the bag,

obliged to go by the diligence which plies between Rodez and Montpellier; but had hardly left when it was discovered that the bag, containing the funds of the regiment, had disappeared. Suspicion fell on the late guest, and he was followed to the diligence, which was just about to start. He was requested to alight, and, being charged with the theft, acknowledged himself to be the author of it. The colonel thought it his duty to call in the assistance of the local gendarmes, and the Count was placed at the disposal of the procureur.

procureur.

The quiet town of Mansle (Charente) was last week enlivened by a rather comio incident. About eight in the morning an adventurous thief slipped unperceived into the house of M. Barraud, a bailiff, and got up to the garret. On entering a room he found a quantity of linen hung to dry, and immediately packed up what best suited his purpose. He thought it would be as well to put on one of the clean shirts, and was in the act of doing so when Madame Barraud opened the door of the room. On seeing the thief she started back, shut the door, and looked it. Being thus taken in a trap, the fellow seized the linen, and endeavoured to escape by the window. The blinds of the window on the floor below happened to be partly open. He set his foot on the top, and was preparing to slip down between the blind and the window, when his trowsers caught in a hook, and he remained suspended. The window happened to be that of the commissary of police, who, hearing the noise of his unexpected visitor, jumped out of bed, and, to prevent him from escaping while he dressed himself, tied his legs fast to the blind. A crowd of people soon collected to gaze at this strange sight, and among them were some gendarmes,

285

hour. At Falconcello there is a tunnel. Here the engine-driver, finding that his supply of water was deficient, began to hack the train, contrary to the regulations, which in such cases simply permit the stoppage of the engine and the display of a red flag. Meanwhile the passenger train left behind at Siena was advancing at full speed, and no efforts on the part of the second driver could avert the catastrophe. A terrible collision was the consequence, ten persons being killed, twenty-five dangerously hurt, and numbers more or less grievously wounded. An order was issued for the arrest of the driver, whose negligence was the sole cause of the calamity, but he was nowhere to be found; fifty-four of the sufferers have been sent to Siena, seven only, whose condition did not admit of removal, remaining at Asciano.

The first bull-fight of the year, which took place at Madrid on the 21st ult., was marked by an accident which caused great excitement throughout the city. One of the torreadors, named Rodriguez, but throughout the city. One of the torreadors, named Rodriguez, hut more generally known by the popular designation of "El Pedete," was tossed by the hull, just as he had rescued, by means of his cloak, one of the picadores, who had fallen from his horse. The animal's horns had entered his chest and made a fearful wound. Rodriguez with great difficulty got on his legs, and, after staggering a few steps, pressing both his hands on his chest to stop the blood, which flowed fast, fell into the arma of his companions and expired. The fight continued, and his colleague, El Gaetano, who afterwards killed five hulls in succession, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

continued, and his colleague, El Gaetano, who afterwards killed five bulls in succession, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

A fatal railway accident took place at Hawick railway station on the night of the 23rd ult. A mixed train of goods, coals, &c., from the north ran right through the goods shed and the houndary wall of the station. Two trucks, one loaded with freestone and another with grain, standing on the line in the goods shed, were forced forward by the engine, and the progress of the train was stopped by the rising ground on the side of the turnpike opposite the station. The engine remained on the wheels right across the road, the tender was thrown sideways, and lay on the road parallel to the engine: the trucks in sideways, and lay on the road parallel to the engine; the trucks in front were smashed against the hillock in front of the engine, and front were smashed against the hillock in front of the engine, and two trucks laden with coal immediately hehind the engine were lodged in a damaged state on the broken wall which bounds the station from the turnpike road. There were four men in charge of the train—the engine-driver, stoker, guard, and assistant-guard. The driver found he could not stop the train while it was approaching the station, and leaped from the engine before it entered the goods shed. He escaped with a few scratches. The stoker also jumped from the train a short time before the driver, and sustained some injuries to the leg, though no bones were hroken. The assistant-guard was found lying dead in a pool of blood about 200 yards below the station, and in leaping from the train must have rebounded from the emhankment on which he landed, as the train had passed over his right arm and right leg, both limbs being hroken and shockingly mangled. The other guard remained in the van at the end of the train till it was brought to a stand, and escaped unhurt. The driver has been taken

into custody.

An accident, which has since proved fatal, occurred at the Rifle Ranges, Ash common, on the 22nd ult. A company of the 84th Regt. had heen firing during the morning, and had left the ranges for camp, one or two of the officers remaining for the purpose of with hreech-loading rifles, together with the nonfor camp, one or two of the officers remaining for the purpose of experimenting with hreech-loading rifles, together with the non-commissioned officers and men in the hutts. One of the officers fired a shot, and the corporal of the hutts (Corporal Jenkinson) was in the act of running to point out where it had struck the target, when at the same instant Lieut. Brownrigg delivered the second shot, which unfortunately passed through Jenkinson's hody. There being no surgeon on the ground the man was carried to camp, a distance of rearly three miles, and taken to the hospital of the regiment, where nearly three miles, and taken to the hospital of the regiment, where he died a few hours afterwards. No blame whatever attaches to Lieut. Brownrigg, which the man acknowledged in a statement a short time hefore he expired, as he states that he ran out when he ought to have known the danger flag was hoisted.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, April 29 .- The house met for the after-Easter Session, and after a few petitions had been presented, Lord GRANVILLE moved its adjournment over Thursday, on account of the opening of the International Exhibition.

FRIDAY, May 2.—The Winchester Road, Dollow and Kilmore Commons Inclosure, Cirencester Districts Road, and Much Wenlock and Severn Junction Railway bills were read a second time. The Reading and Reading Union Gas Companies' Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Earl of DERBY gave notice that on Friday next he should move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject of noxious vupour arising from manufacture of certain articles and the laws relating thereto.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill, on the understanding that it should be referred to a select committee.—Lord ST LEONARDS objected to the bill in certain parts, especially that of appointing a staff of surveyors all over the kingdom, who would not be slow to find out dilapidation for their own sakes.—
The Bishop of London agreed that the bill ought to be referred to a select committee. With respect to increase of the number of surveyors, at present there were but two, but the measure before their lordships laid down that there should be only one to each archdeaconry

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 28.—After an announcement from Sir G. C. Lewis, that it was intended to construct a fort behind the breakwater at Ply-mouth, and that its plan was in accordance with the recommendation of the defence committee, General Prel inquired whether any decision had been arrived at in regard to the Reserved Fund, observing that the manner in which the fund was raised by the sale of commissions in the army created a very unfair distinction between officers who had purchased and those who had not purchased their commis-

At Falconcello there is a tunnel. Here the engine-driver, g that his supply of water was deficient, began to hack the contrary to the regulations, which in such cases simply permit contrary to the regulations, which in such cases simply permit contrary to the regulations, which in such cases simply permit contrary to the regulations, which in such cases simply permit contrary to the regulations, which in such cases simply permit contrary to the regulations, which in such cases simply permit contrary to the regulations, which in such cases simply permit contrary to the regulations, which in such cases simply permit oppage of the engine and the display of a red flag. Meanwhile a system of filegal purchase, and the subscribers would probably have used for the second driver could avert the catasta, a territhe collision was the consequence, ten persons being twenty-five dangerously hurt, and numbers more or less that such as the sole cause of the calamity, but he could be in the same position as those of the Royal corps, except that they would be in the same position as those of the Royal corps, except that they and engineer officers would be in the same bost of the same have the same have of situates.—On the adjourned delate on going freat deficient, which he had brought for ward, maintain at yet the distress was so great as system of silection which he had brought for ward, maintain they into destitution which he had brought for ward, maintain they into destitution which he had brought for ward, maintain they will be destined to were in fact as a system of illegal purchase, and the subscribers would be in they might be required. The retiring funds alluded to were in fact as well and the distress was so great as a system of the positions at head of maintain they include the several cases of death for any duty for which they which they might be required. The retiring funds alluded to were in fact as well and the delate on the head was consistent that the distress was so great as they might be required. The retiring

buildings erected by parliamentary grants within the last twenty years, and also of the houses rented for the public service, and to inquire whether, by adopting more comprehensive plans of huilding, greater public convenience, greater economy, and unity of design, may not be attained.—Mr W. Cowren, objected to the issuing of a commission, as it would supersede the executive government; while it was pro-bable that such a commission would recommend some grand scheme which would cost five or six millions and cause a reaction against any plan at all, and perhaps prevent the carrying on what was now in progress, which was being done on a comprehensive plan. As to inquiry, that he said had been going on for the last thirty years. inquiry was, however, urged by Lord J. Manners and Sir M. Peto; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that so far as it meant to imply an expression of dissatisfaction with the state of public works, he was inclined to sympathise with the motion; hut he still did not think it was one which it was advisable for the House to accept. The whole course of the conduct of public works in the last twenty years had been unsatisfactory, and the question was the mode of remedying the present system. He did not think a commission was competent to deal with a large question hetween the House and the executive government. There was no such definite object in view as ought to be referred to a commission while the state of the sta mission, while all public works must be at a standatill till the of such commission. On a division the motion was lost by 116 to 49. -Mr Horsfall moved for a select committee to inquire whether it would be practicable and advantageous to consolidate any of the establishments now governed by the Boards of Inland Revenue and Customs respectively, or to unite any portion of the duties performed by their respectively, or to unite any portion of the duties performed by their officers, with a view to economy in the collection of the public revenue, and to simplicity of arrangement. To this motion the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the part of the Government, gave his cheerful assent, observing, however, that it must not imply an unfavourable opinion of the departments in question, which were pervaded by a spirit of economy, purity, and anxiety to accommodate, which was highly advantageous to the public.—When the report of the committee of supply was brought up. Mr Selwan moved that the vote of 550l. for Roman Catholic chaplains in convict prisons—a vote which, he observed, had been rejected by the House in 1854—be negatived. The subject was discussed for some time, and upon a division the vote was affirmed by 38 to 16.

Wednesday, April 30.—The House was occupied in committee with the Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment Bill. The

we know the Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment Bill. The remaining clauses of the original bill were gone through, and a number of additional clauses were brought up. The committee was discussing a clause brought up by Mr Ayrton, the object of which is to alter the constitution and the mode of electing the Metropolitan Board of Works, when the hour of adjourning the debate arrived, and the Chairman reported measures.

Board of Works, when the hour or adjourning the debate arrived, and the Chairman reported progress.

Thursday, May 1.—The Markets and Fairs (Ireland) Bill, which stood for consideration, as amended, was recommitted, when further amendments were made, and new clauses were added, it being understood that the additional clauses would be recommitted.—On the order for the second reading of the Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Bill, Mr HENNESSY moved, as an amendment, a resolution, that it is not expedient to employ the police as the registrars of births and deaths in Ireland. He suggested reasons why the police were less fit for the function than dispensary officers or clerks of Poor-law unions. After some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the hill

was read a second time.

FRIDAY, May 2.—The SPEAKER took the chair shortly before four o'clock. Sir M. Peto, having asked the Secretary of State for War could at present make no arrangement about it .- On the order of the or diocese.—Lord Portman suggested that the bill should be referred to a select committee before reading it a second time.

Control of the bouse to Captain Jackson's reports on the importance of establishing Soldiers' Institutes at Aldershot and Portsmouth.—Colonel Dunne also asked whether there were any troops in China not included in the estimates or estimated for; and whether, if there were any troops in China, those troops received the Indian pay and allowances.—Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reply to the latter question, stated that from the last return from China there were 1,560 native troops, and that it was intended to keep a native force there, and allow them Indian pay. In reply to the former, he said that it was intended to adopt Captain Jackson's recommendations; but there wa -Mr Bentinck put a question to the Secretary of State for War and the subject of the New Forts tutional objections might be raised to a fund not voted by Parliament, but General Peel, he said, had not impuged the manner in which the fund was administered and appropriated, to facilitate the working of the system of purchase; his objection was confined in the best part of Plymouth Sound, and that upon it a fort was to be made in which it was created, and this was a question open to consideration.—Colonel Syrkes put a series of questions to the Secretary to the Admiratly on the protection. The protected, there was no use whatever for the proposed erection event to say station for general duty; whether compensation would be granted to them for the loss of allowances thereby, and to officers who had subscribed to regimental retiring funds; and whether compensation would be granted to them for the loss of allowances thereby, and to officers who had subscribed to regimental retiring funds; and whether compensation would be granted to them for the loss of allowances thereby, and to officers who had subscribed to regimental retiring funds; and whether compensation would be granted to them for the loss of allowances thereby, and to officers who had subscribed to regimental retiring funds; and whether compensation which had been griven that the small gamation of the Indian with the Royal Army could not cause any reduction, and in fact several regiments the Royal army could not cause any reduction, and in fact several regiments had been reduced and the small gamation of the Indian with the Royal Army could not cause any reduction, and in fact several regiments had been reduced and the small gamation of the Indian with the Royal Army could not cause any reduction, and in fact several regiments had been reduced and the small gamation of the Indian with the Royal Army could not cause any reduction, and in fact several regiments had been reduced and the small proper than the small gamation of the Indian with the Royal Army cou some difficulty in procuring a suitable huilding for the purpose.

—Mr Bentinck put a question to the Secretary of State for War and

Indian Forces, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their names, viz.: The late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers—Lieutenant Thomas Cadell—For having on the 12th cf June, 1857, at the Flag-staff picquet at Delhi, when the whole of the picquet of her Mejesty's 75th Regiment and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers were driven in by a large body of the enemy, brought in from amongst the enemy a wounded bugier of his own regiment, under a most severe fire, who would otherwise have been cut up by the rebels. Also on the same day, when the Fusiliers were retiring, by order, on Metoalf's house, on its being reported that there was a wounded man left behind, Lieutenant Cadell went back of his own accord towards the enemy, accompanied by three men, and own accord towards the enemy, accompanied by three men, and hrought in a man of the 75th Regiment, who was severely wounded, under a most heavy fire from the advancing enemy. Bengal Engineers—Lieutenant Edward Talbot Thackeray—For cool intrebrighters—hettenant Edward I and I hackeray—ror cool inte-pidity and obsracteristic daring in extinguishing a fire in the Delhi Magazine enclosure, on the 16th of September, 1857, under a close and heavy musketry fire from the enemy, at the imminent risk of his life from the explosion of comhustible stores in the shed in which the fire occurred.

Gbituary.

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY died in Paris on the 25th ult., in his seventy-second year. He was the only son of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke, hy his first marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Topham Beauclerk. In 1814 he married the Princess Octavia Spinelli, daughter of the Duke of Lorine, and widow of Prince Ruhari of Sicily. He was Hereditary Visitor of Jesus College, Oxford, and High Steward of Wilton. In default of issue, the earldom devolves upon his nephew, the youthful Lord Herbert, eldest son of the late Lord Herbert of Lea (Sidney Herbert), now in his twelfth year. Lord Pembroke had only a few days prior to his death signed a lease for an apartment of Lord Hertford's in the hotel which formerly was the Café de Paris, at the corner of the Rue Taithout. His magnificent furniture, bronzes, paintings, and plate are to be sold by auction. He was huried on Tuesday in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, the funeral, hy his own direction, being very plain. Lord Pembroke has left one of the best selected studs in the world. His stables, which could only be seen by tickets signed by him, were one of the sights of Paris. Since his death, General Fleury has inspected the horses hy order of the Emperor, who will no doubt bid for many of them at the approaching sale. THE EARL OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY died in Paris on the

of them at the approaching sale.

THE HON. W. RITCHIE, late Advocate-General of India, first legal member of the Supreme Council, died in Calcutta on the 17th of

GUGLIELMINA KOSSUTH, only daughter of the Hungarian patriot, died on 22nd ult. at Nervi, near Genoa, whither he had taken her, hoping that the mildness of the climate would arrest the progress of the chest malady to which she has succumbed. She was only

eighteen.
Colonel Allix, a Waterloo officer, died on the 24th ult.

Colonel Allix, a Waterloo efficer, died on the 24th ult., aged seventy-five. He served in the Peninsular campaign with the Grenadier Guards (part of the time as adjutant and hrigade-major), and was present at the battles of Corunna, Salamanca, Pyrenees, and Nivelle, where he was severely wounded, and at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. He also served in the Waterloo campaign.

The Rev. Stephen Roose Hughes, M.A., rector of Llanango, Angleses, died there last week, aged forty-seven. He it was who, when the Royal Charter was wrecked, did so much to alleviate the deep grief and sorrow so widely spread by that awful calamity. His zeal in the cause of the afflicted and destitute brought upon him expenses which quite outstripped his means, and the great exertions he made in the Royal Charter year so shattered his constitution that he lay on a bed of sickness the year following for three months, his illness ending in rheumatic fever. For some months past he seemed to he recovering his strength rapidly, and lahoured with untring zeal as a pastor. The day of his death he had been engaged all the morning in visiting his poor parishioners, and returned home to his tea of Derby gave notice that on Friday pointment of a select committee to insus vapour arising from manufacture of a relating thereto.—The Archbishop of a relating thereto of the Ecclesiastical Dilapidation of the Ecclesiastical Dilapidation for their own sakes.—In reply to Sir J. Pakington, Lord Palmerston, attaff of surveyors all over the kingdom, attaff of surveyors all over described the result, has sent 15*l*. 15s. The Corporation Brethren of the Trinity house have also voted 50*k* in aid.

> THE DEATHS IN LONDON last week were 1,394, which number is an excess over the average of 148. The increase arose partly from phthisis, the mortality from which was very heavy, the deaths included under this head being 194. Disease of the liver was another cause of increase; it was fatal in the last two weeks in 12 and 23 cases. There were 32 deaths from measles, 65 from scarlatina, 19 from diphtheria, 18 from croup, 47 from whooping-cough, 86 from typhus. The deaths of eight nonsgenarians are recorded; of these, three widows attained the ages respectively of 95, 96, and 98 years.

BIRTHS.—On the 28th ult., the Countess of Elgin, of a son, stillborn

MADAME LIND, GOLDSCHMIDT.—

EXETER HALL, May 14th, May 28th, and June 4th, 1862.—Mr MITCHELL begs to announce thet arrangements have been made for the performance of THREE OBAIORIOS, 'The Messiah,' 'The Creation,' and 'Elijah,' the proceeds of which will be presented by Mr and Madame Goldschmidt respectively to the undermentioned B-nevolent Institutions: I. Wednesday Evening, May 14th, HANDEL'S 'MESGIAH,' in Aid of the Hinde-street Institution, and other Establishments for the Relief of Needlewomen in London.—II. Wednesday Evening, May 28th, 'THE CREATION,' by HAYDN, in behalf of the H-spital for Cusamption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.—III. Wednesday Evening, June 4th, MENDELSSOHN'S 'ELIJAH,' in support of the Royal Society of Musicians and the Royal Seciety of Female Musicians.—The principal Vocal' parts in these Performances will be sustained by Wasieme Lind-Goldschmidt, Miss PALMER, Mr SIM'S REEVES, Mr W. WEISS, and Signor BELLETTI. The Band and Chorus will comprise upwards of 500 Performers. Conductor, Mr OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT, Reserved and Numbered Seats, One Guines; Unreserved Seats, Haif-a-Guines. Applications to be made at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33 Old Bond street.

TEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr B. Webster.

Third Week of the FHE PHANTOM. Ruthven, Mr Dion
Boncicault.—On Monday and Saturday, A PRIVATE ENQUIRY. DOT. And ICI ON PARLE, FRANCAIS. On
Tuesday, Wednesiay, Thursday, and Friday, DOT. Mesers
J. La Toole, Emery, Billington, end Stephens n: Miss L.
Keeley, Miss Woolgar, Miss H. Simms, Miss Latimer, and
Mrs H. Marston. And THE PHANTOM. Ruthven, Mr
Dion Boucleault; Measrs J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, Emery.
Billington, Sch n, Stephenson; Miss H. Simms, Miss K.
Keily, Miss K. Bland, Miss Latimer, and Mrs Billington.
Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST JAMES'S THEATRE.

ROYAL ST JAMES'S THEATRE.

Manager, Mr GEORGE VINING.
On Monday (first time), and during the Week the new Fairy Extravaganza by William Brough, with splendid new Scenery, Drosses, and decorations, entitled PRINCE AMABEL; or, THE FAIRY ROSES, in which the Misses Nelson (from New York and Australia) will make their first appearance in London. Messrs F. Matthews, Belmore, Ashley, Terry, Bailey, Lever; Mesdames Rainforth, E. Romer, N. Moore, Harland, F. Matthews, And a Corps de Bailet, under the direction of Mr Oscar Byrne. With THE COZY-COUPLE and UNDER THE ROSE.

Commence at Half-past Seven.

Acting Manager, Mr J. KINLOCH.

DHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. FOURTH CONCERT, et the Hanover-square Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING, May 5, Sinfonia, Gade; Adagio and Fugue in D, Mozart; Concerto in B minor, Planoforte, Herr Pauer, Hummel; Sinfonia in C, No. 1, Beethoven; Concerto Violin, Mr Cooper, Mendelssohn; Overture, Freischütz, Weber. Vocal performer, Madlie Titiens, Conductor, Professor STERNDALE BENNETT.
Single Tickets, 15s. each, to be had of Mesars Addison, Rollier, and Lucas, 210 Regant street.

RENCH GALLERY, 120 Pall Mall.—
The NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish School, IS NOW OBEN. Admission 1s.; Catalogues 6d.; which will also edmit to view FRITH'S CELEBRATED PICTURE of the "DERBY DAY."

THE DERBY DAY, by W. P. FRITH, R.D. 18 NOW ON VIEW, at the UPPER GALLERY, 120 PALLM'LL. Admission 1a, which will also admit to the French Exhibition.

HOLMAN HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE, the FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE, commenced in Jerusalem in 1854, IS NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168 New Bond street. Admission 1s.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53 Pall Mail, near St James's Palace. Admission, 1s. Cetalogue, 6d. Season Ticketa, 5s.

JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.— The FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 5 Pallmali East (close to the National Gallery). From Nine till Seven. Admittance la Catalogues 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

TOOTH-ACHE.—HOWARD'S ENAMEL
for stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It
is used in a soft state, without pressure or pain, and herdens
into a white enamel. It remains in the tooth many years,
rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the decay.
Directions for use enclosed. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 1s.

TIOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS .-TO THE HOPELESS.—These potent remedies have claims paramount to all other medicines or applications for the cure of ulcers, sores, wounds, and skin diseases generally. A most remarkable instence of the curative virtues possessed by Holloway's remedies has recently been furnished by a needle-maker at Sindley, whose body and legs were sorely afflicted by malignant ulcers. He got worse under the best surgical treatment, but was soon eased and shortly cured by these bealing and purifying preparations; they closed the wounds and cleaned the system. One solitary trial is sufficient to prove to the most aceptical the superior value of Holloway's medicaments, which rouse, excite, quicken, and stimulate the feeble nervee and languid circulation.

VACCINATION !!!—Islington (East). At 45 Margaret grove, Stoke Newington, on the 20th of April; the daughter of a banking clerk, aged eight months, "prirulent deposits (five weeks), exhaustion, convulsions (dur days)." Attributed to vaccination. From the Registrar-General's return in the 'Times' of the 30th of April, 1862. I 'eople of England 1 Think upon this most important question. Shakespeare, on polaone, anticipating the Hygelan system of James Morison, the Hygelan system of James Morison of Hygelan system of Hygelan s

"The leprous distilment; whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
Thet, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body;
And with a suddan vigour, it doth posset,
And cutd, like eagert droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome alsoon."

Hamlet, Act I. a.

The thin and wholesome aloon."

Hamlet, Act I, s. 5.

Issued by the British College of Health, Euston road,
London, for the Society of Hygelsts.

Thicken.

† Sour—acid.

The above sublime passage deserves to be written in
etters of gold in every city of the world.

CHOLERA and BOWEL COMPLAINTS in GENERAL—DICEY and Co.'s TRUE DAFFY'S ELIXIR.—This most excellent medicine has been faithfully prepared for upwards of a century, from the purest drugs and spirits that can be precured, at the original warehouse, No. 10 Bew churchyard, London, and has been attended with the fullest success in the cute of span as, pains in the breast, the mean excrusiance it, set five choice, and in all complaints of the atomach and bowels. In bottles at 2s. and 2s. 9d. each. See that the words "Dicey and Co." are engraved on the Government stamp, all others being counterfett and worthless preparations.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

PROMOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of
their world-renowned WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Prononneed by Connoissenrs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE"
Sold, Wholesale and fer Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs Crosse and Blackwell, Messrs Berclay and Suna, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Ollmen

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.—The admirers of this celebrated Sance are perticularly requested to observe that each bottle bears the well-known label, signed "Elizabeth Lazenby." This label is protected by perpetual injunction in Chancery of the 9th July, 1858, and without it none can be gennine.

E. LAZENBY and SON, of 6 Edwards street, Portman source London, as sele proprietors of the receipt for Harvey's

squere, London, as sole proprietors of the receipt for Harvey's Sence, are compelled to give this caution, from the feet that their labels are closely imitated with a view to deceive pur-

Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and Oilmen.

CALT and CO,'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE (Imperiel pints, 4s. 9d. the dozen), Burton Ales, and Guinness's Extra Stout, in bottles of reputed and Imperiel measures, and casks of 18 gelions and upwards. Barclay's London Stout, 6 dozen quarts, 21s. Ale and Stont bottled expressly for exportation.—MOODY and CO., agents, Lime street, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA
has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned
by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the
Public, as the best Remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION,
and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more
especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the
ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an egreeable
Effervescing Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are
much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates
the REGULAR nee of this simple and elegant remedy has been
found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the numest
ettention to strength and purity) only by DINNEFORD and
Co. 172 New Bond street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

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H	12 Dessert Spoons	Fi	1	0	h	12	0		15	0	ŀ.	17	0
1	12 Tea Spoons	0	16	0	1	12	0	1	15	0	1	17	0
i	6 Egg Spoons, gilt	1								0			0
	bowis	0	10	0	0	13	6	0	15		0	15	0
	2 Sauce Ladles	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	9	6
ı	I Gravy Spoon	0	6	6	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	12	0
١	2 Sait Spoons, gilt	1	100	H	07		19				1	77	1
	bowls	0	3	4	0	4	6	0			0	5	0
1	1 Musiard Spoon, gilt bowi				1	51						-	
d	1 Pair of Sngar Tongs	0	-			3	3	0	- 2	- 6	0	2	6
	1 Peir of Fish Carvers	1 4	- 4	0	0	3	6		10	0			6
1	1 Butter Kuife	10	- 5	6		5	6	0	6	0	1	12	0
	1 Soup Ladie	0	10	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	1	6	0
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9971 t. W. WY 11	1					
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John Glilespie, Esq. (Messrs James Barber and Co., Leaden-

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The present Company having been projected to supply this want, has met with great encouragement from the Henourable the Governor and Council of the Presidency, who have testified their desire to see this undertaking speedily carried out by promising a concession of—

1. The power of supplying Bombay with Gas.

2. An exclusive privilege for the first twenty-one years.

3. A suitable site for the crection of the necessary works. The Government have also expressed their "readiness to take from the Company the lights required for Government buildings and premises."

The Honorrable the Governor in Council has undertaken "to recommend to the Legislative Council that an enactage of the first when the council that an enactage of the content when the council the Council that an enactage of the content when the content were the council that an enactage of the content when the council that an enactage of the content when the council that an enactage of the content when the council that an enactage of the content when the council that an enactage of the content when the council that an enactage of the content when the content were the council that an enactage of the content when the council that an enactage of the content when the content were the content when the content when the content were the

The Hononrable the Governor in Council has undertaken to recommend to the Legislative Council that an enactment be passed for the Incorporation of the Company" in India, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, by despatch of 31st Augnst. 1869, to the Governor in Council, Bombay, has expressed his approval by assenting to the grant by the Legislative Council of an Act of Incorporation for the Company.

The undertaking will be carried out in sections (commencing with the Fort, as required by the Government) when and as the demand for Gas increases.

The Directors calculate on supplying Gas to the Fort of Bombay (containing abont 80,000 inhabitants) within twelve months from the commencement of the Works; and they propose to employ a large portion of the firstly raised Capital in constructing such of the Works as are necessary for lighting this important section of the undertaking. After duly considering the Estimates and Calculations made by the Company's Engineer of the probable Cost and Beturns of the enterprise, the Directors entertain the fallest confidence that the undertaking will be more than ordinarily remumerative, and consequently that it offers a very desire able field for the investment of both English and Native Capital. The Directoris rivite attention to the Letter of the English and Native Capital. The Directoris rivite attention to the Letter of the English and Native Capital. The Directoris rivite attention to the Letter of the English and Native Capital. The Directoris rivite attention to the Letter of the English and Native Capital. The Directoris rivite attention to the Letter of the English and Native Capital. The Directoris rivite attention to the Letter of the English and Native Capital. The Directoris rivite attention to the Letter of the English and Native Capital. The Directoris rivite attention to the Letter of the Company in the English and Native Capital. The Directoris rivite attention to the Letter of the Company in the English and Native Capital. The Directoris ri

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY

(LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,—I have very carefully and very minutely inquired into the prospects of this undertaking, and am of opinion that it is capable of yleiding a profit of 15 per cent. per annum; of which 10 per cent. may be properly divided amongs: the Proprietors, and 5 per cent. be appropriated to the Reserve and Redemption Fencs usually formed by Companies interested in enterprises of a similar character.

I have the houour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. HAWKSLEY, C.E.

T. HAWKSLEY, C.E. 30 Great George street, Westminster, April 17, 1862.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Brokers of the Company, Messrs Crosley Brothers, 30 Combill; and at the Offices of the Company, Gresham House, Old Broad street, E.C. Applications for Shares should be made in the annexed form.

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